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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

A Letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan on the Maryland Battles.

He Pronounces them Well-Earned and Decided Victories.

A Tribute to the Valor and Endurance of the Troops.

The Visit of the President to the Army.

Details of Events from Our Special Army Correspondents.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have the story brought in by deserters, that Lee is making every preparation to retreat as soon as appearances convince him of McCLELLAN'S intention to make an immediate attack.

The rebel cavalry made a reconnoissance into Leesburgh yesterday, but it is not understood that they made any attempt to hold the place.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The second edition of the Washington *Star* contained the following:

"Deserters and prisoners coming within our lines at Harper's Ferry in the last forty-eight hours seem to agree that Gen. Lee is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army so soon as Gen. McCLELLAN may move against him. We give this story for what it may be worth."

At noon, to-day, it was ascertained that the rebel forces at the Rappahannock Station consisted of three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Their present duty is to patrol the South bank of the river from the Springs to below Kelly Mills.

A report was received at noon to-day, that yesterday afternoon a small rebel cavalry force entered Leesburgh on a reconnoissance.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, had been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

I have to-day been fortunate enough to receive unusually full and positive information from the rebel lines. My information is from a person every way entitled to credit—a man capable of observing correctly and reporting truthfully what he sees. From him I have learned the precise position of the rebel army, and many important facts in regard to their morale and the general condition of affairs in their vicinity.

The rebel army are now, or were yesterday, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, their lines extending all the way from that point to within a few miles of Winchester. Their pickets are three miles only from Harper's Ferry, but no large force is at Charleston or elsewhere. Only one swivel cannon is on the line of their picket post. Their whole strength is at Martinsburgh and upon the pike running to Winchester from that place. The position they occupy is one of considerable strength for defence, there being many stone walls and pieces of timber upon the hills which they occupy; and the rebels have always made good use of such defences.

Best to observe is that the principal value of the position they have held is to threaten the crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport, thus rendering it necessary for us to retain quite a force at that point and dividing our army. Should the Potomac rise, as it usually does at this season of the year or earlier, that force at Williamsport would be relieved and our army be ready to advance. This inactivity certainly will not be of long duration. There is every evidence of an active Fall and Winter campaign.

Stragglers from the rebel army in immense numbers, are stretched from Winchester all the way down the Shenandoah valley.

Every person who was in Winchester during the fighting in Maryland, and until a day since, I learn that after the great battle at Sharpsburgh the town began to be filled with stragglers, until it was actually crowded with them. Some were wounded, but most of them came telling the most exaggerated stories of their losses, and the immense numbers of men and guns which the Yankees brought against them. The first reports which reached Winchester put the rebel loss at 60,000, and other ridiculous lies as truthful as this, were circulated among the people, creating the wildest excitement. The stragglers were streaming down the valley, and officers there informed me that their army, a large portion of it had been sadly demoralized.

These statements show how inspeciant was the result of the last great battle, and how much more important it would have been had McCLELLAN been able to have pursued them upon the following day. My informant conversed with Confederate officers in regard to the state of things after the battle, and it was acknowledged that our advantage on Wednesday might have been followed by an overwhelming victory upon Thursday. So crowded with these stragglers and deserters was Winchester after the battle that it was almost impossible to get along at night, over the sidewalks, upon which the rebels had laid down, either from fear or exhaustion, to sleep.

I am informed that not less than 6,000 were at one time found around the lawns of Winchester, and others are now coming and going over the whole town. The Provost Marshal had made several ineffectual attempts to stop them and send them back to their regiments; but the numbers were so great that he could do nothing with them. They refused to go back and no force had force them back.

A proclamation was finally printed and posted about town in all convenient places. The stragglers were approached, not with orders but with entreaties, and begged, for the sake of their brethren who were remaining at their posts, not to desert them in the time of danger. Notwithstanding the orders and appeals, the stragglers still remained, and it was impossible to prevent it.

Every person between the ages of 16 and 45 were being brought into the service. Confederates as well as Unionists were enforcing under the enforcement, their fathers, brothers, sons and husbands, all being gathered together, and kept under confinement in the Court-house, until arms could be furnished, and then brought into service.

An officer who had heard it at Gen. Lee's headquarters, states that the rebel army has lost by desertion, sick-ness, and in the various engagements in front of Washington and in Maryland, 50,000 men. As large as this statement seems, if it includes the stragglers and deserters since the late battle, it may not be very much exaggerated. Their loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters during their fourteen days' sojourn in Maryland cannot be far short of 30,000. If their deserters since leaving Maryland and their sick at Culpeper Mountain and Bull Run and other places in front of Washington can make up 20,000 men, the whole number would be made up. The aggregate seems too large to be easily credited.

My informant states that the rebels have been moving back their sick and wounded on the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton. This would not disagree with the supposition of a movement in a different direction; but he also states that for several days the enemy have been sending artillery over the road. What this can mean but an intention to retreat it is hard to see. It is moreover confidently expected that the rebels will not make a stand, but will fall back as our army advances.

It may be easily believed that with the stragglers of a defeated army hanging about the town, calling all day at every house for something to eat, the people would be pretty well drained of their provisions of all descriptions. There is almost nothing left in town. The army have devoured everything. Many of the good Secessionists are looking anxiously for the Union army and abundance once more. They will soon have it, I predict.

That the rebels feel very despondent at the present time in view of their prospects, was everywhere evident beside their lines. A gentleman who left Richmond last Saturday said: "This thing cannot last much longer. It will have to be settled some way." My informant seemed thoroughly convinced that terms for peace would be offered very soon. Whether this will be the case or not, it is very certain that the rebels are very disconsolate, and are looking anxiously for help. Their army is acknowledged to be less hopeful than at any time previously. Gloomier prospects now hang over them than the army of Gen. LEE has heretofore known.

Their situation, away from Richmond, away from railroad communication, away from supplies, liable to be surrounded with small chance for retreat, is one of the most unhopeful faces which stare them in the face. The country in which they are situated is by no means as fruitful as it has been represented. It is almost destitute. The crops were very small, and where our army has been were seldom gathered. Further down, the Confederates have had a force nearly all the time, and the supplies have been, to a great extent, sent off to feed the army at Richmond. They are supplied with little else than flour, and that in but limited quantities.

They cannot hold out during the Winter. I repeat the hope which I heard Gen. BURNSIDE express to-day, that the whole thing would be over before Christmas.

The rebels are reported to-day at this place in Virginia, opposite Point of Rocks, carrying away horses and produce, and enforcing the conscription act upon all the inhabitants.

Gen. KIMBALL, with 500 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and four pieces of cannon, crossed the Shenandoah River, above Harper's Ferry, on a reconnoissance to Leesburgh. It may have some connection with the demonstrations made by the rebels in that direction.

H.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

An Examination of Harper's Ferry—The Review of the Various Army Corps—Enthusiasm of the Troops, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

On Wednesday the President reached Harper's Ferry, where he was received by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BANKS and Staff. He was escorted over the different military positions recently occupied and surrendered by Col. MILES. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Maryland Heights on his arrival and departure from the place.

The object of his visit is understood to be chiefly to satisfy his mind, by personal inspection of the locality as to the culpability of the officers who had command of the position, and who surrendered it after too brief a fight. As he must pass judgment upon those officers, he evidently wishes to act intelligently, and inflict no injustice upon the men who are now undergoing Court-martial.

Yesterday the President visited the headquarters of the army, and remained over night with Gen. McCLELLAN on the field. At an early hour this forenoon the troops were drawn up near the different encampments, and were reviewed by the President. Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, all dressed in their best uniforms, joined the cavalcade, and accompanied the Chief Magistrate over the various fields. Gen. BURNSIDE rode mostly by the side of the President, and pointed out and explained to Mr. LINCOLN the names of the different brigades, their classifications, &c. The President seemed more than ever interested in reviewing the Army of the Union. The troops made a fine appearance, and, notwithstanding the casualties of battle, presented remarkably full ranks, and manifested a soldierly pride in the presence of the head of the army and of the nation. They were drawn up in lines, so that the cavalcade could conveniently pass through them and on the President's arrival before each army corps, the troops removed their caps and cheered lustily. The President rode in front of the lines with his head uncovered, and seemed deeply absorbed in contemplating the ranks of those heroic men who have so recently driven the invader from the soil of Maryland. The bands greeted him with patriotic airs, and the strains of "Hail Columbia," mingled with those of the "Red, White and Blue," and "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes," were heard on all parts of the field.

The day was exceedingly warm, which detracted not a little from the pleasure of the occasion. The President, after reviewing the troops, which occupied a large part of the day, returned to Harper's Ferry, and took a special train for Washington. At Frederick, and at all the important towns along the route, going and returning, the people turned out and manifested becoming respect for the Chief Magistrate. Maryland to-day, I am sure, does not want a better President. E. S.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Heavy Cannonading—An Accident—Sentiment of the Soldiers.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct 2, 1862.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday in the direction of the Potomac, leading us to infer that a severe engagement was going on. I have since ascertained, however, that our artillery were merely shelling the opposite shore. They first commenced throwing balls five miles above Sharpsburgh, and afterward moving down the river. Quite a severe artillery and cavalry skirmish took place last evening in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. Our forces were supposed to be in command of Gen. Crawford, whose father resides near here. The enemy are in large numbers between Martinsburgh and Winchester, in the neighborhood of Bunkers Hill and Cold Spring, where they are supposed to be strongly intrenched.

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. E. McPHERSON, M. C. from Gettysburgh, presented a flag to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, on behalf of the ladies of Waynesboro, Franklin County. Lieut.-Col. ROE responded to the presentation speech. The affair passed off very pleasantly. Maj. MORAN paid off the Twenty-third Pennsylvania four months arrearages yesterday, and Chaplain SUMMY takes home $10,000 of the amount to families of members of the regiment.

The Quartermaster who has just arrived from Washington, reports that THOMAS ANDERSON, of the First Rhode Island, was accidentally run over by the train and killed. There are thirteen Quartermasters waiting here for clothing long since ordered from Washington for their respective regiments. The requisitions were promptly met and articles forwarded from the Capital, but they lie along the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at store-houses and on side-tracks. There is very much dissatisfaction expressed toward this railroad by army men. I know not how much occasion exists for their complaints, but there certainly appears to be a screw loose somewhere.

There is much satisfaction expressed here at the removal of Gen. BURN. "Now for McDowell's head," is the cry. Owing to the difficulty in making change, the $1 bills of the Hagerstown Bank are cut in two, and pass current for half-dollars. The war has opened the way for large numbers of New-York papers here. Nearly one hundred copies of the TIMES are taken.

D. W. S.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance by General Pleasanton.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., ON THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Oct. 2, 1862.

The heavy cavalry reconnoissance made yesterday to Martinsburgh was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. The force, consisting of portions of the Second Regulars, Third Indiana, Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 10 men, and a full battery—all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON—left the encampment above Sharpsburgh, at daybreak, and, crossing the river, reached Shepherdstown between 7 and 8 o'clock. All the houses here were full of rebel wounded, which had been paroled by a detachment who had crossed from Sharpsburgh, a few days before. Proceeding on, they met the mounted cavalry pickets of the enemy, about three miles beyond Shepherdstown, capturing two of them. About a mile further on, the advance came upon four hundred cavalry, whom they shelled and drove before them. Reaching the Cross Roads, half way to Martinsburgh, the enemy could be seen drawn up in line of battle on the Winchester Road, about half a mile distant. Three shells thrown among them caused a hasty scattering. One gun and a squadron of cavalry were left here to protect the road, and prevent their getting in our rear. At the Opeckham Creek, four more pickets were driven in, after which no more was seen of the enemy, for some time, with the exception of a few which our skirmishers to the left scared up among the hills. About a mile from town, another squadron of cavalry was met, and fell back over the hill into the town. After we had thrown a few shells, and the forces thrown out on both flanks had begun a rapid carabine fire upon them, we were just preparing to charge, when they skedaddled. As large numbers of the enemy were seen in the village, it was deemed best not to proceed immediately. A gun, however, was got in position on the hill commanding the place and various roads leading out. Seeing this, they began to leave in hot haste, when our shells were thrown after them, with telling effect. A few, falling short of their aim, exploded in the village, killing a woman and a child, and injuring the house of Maj. ROBINSON, of the Ashby Cavalry. During the shelling, Gen PLEASANTON improved the time to eat his dinner and send a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN. On entering the place, about 1 o'clock, we were received with loud cheers by the citizens, who had assembled upon Union Hill. It was asserted that Gen. STUART'S headquarters were at Cushmon's Mills, on the Tuscarora Road, four miles from town. Not intending to hold the place, our forces began the forward march about half past two o'clock. When half a mile out the enemy began to show themselves, and some five regiments were sent in pursuit. We kept up an occasional shelling, and when near the cross-roads formed in line of battle, keeping our guns masked. The enemy had all the time supposed us to have but two guns, and when they had charged up very near to us, our men opened ranks, and all of the six guns poured shell into them at a furious rate. They immediately retreated, and did not show themselves again. Our men reached camp about sundown in high spirits. Four were found to be missing, and fifteen wounded in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which acted splendidly. Adjts. SLADE and STEELE, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, accompanied the expedition as volunteer aids.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK, MD.

Grandeur of McClellan's Recent Movements—What the Richmond Examiner Says of It—The Country from Sharpsburgh to Frederick—Appearance and Condition of Frederick—The Draft—Hospitals, &c.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The Richmond *Examiner* recently said that it would be the wonder of the world how Gen. LEE flushed with victory, "at the head of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, occupying one of the strongest positions that could be conceived, chosen at leisure by himself," could have been driven across the Potomac by "troops broken by the battles of the Chickahominy, completely demoralized by the management of POPE, and by the tremendous beating lately received at Manassas." It then goes on to try and explain this extraordinary phenomenon by saying: "It can only be explained on the supposition that Gen. McCLELLAN retained the confidence of the Federal troops in a degree with which no other Federal Commander could compare."

The Richmond *Examiner* is quite right. The world not only will wonder, but is already wondering how it was possible for any General to achieve the great successes which Gen. McCLELLAN has, under such adverse circumstances. I defy any unbiased man—I care not of which shade of politics he may be—to traverse the ground recently swept by our armies, all the way from this place to Sharpsburgh, without forming a very high estimate of Gen. McCLELLAN'S generalship, even if he had not previously proved his skill on the Peninsula, by a retreat which will outshine in history WELLINGTON'S greatest achievement—the retreat of Torres Vedras.

The ride from Hagerstown to this place, across the South Mountain, and the parallel range, called the Catoctin, was one of intense interest. Every hillock, valley, woodland and stream, was a spot of already historic interest; and the newly-made graves on each side of us, the blasted and excoriated trunks of trees, the dead horses strewn in profusion everywhere over miles of territory, all told plainly of the hurricane that had just passed over. It was really impossible to comprehend, while passing some of these gorges—where a few resolute men could easily have defied an army—how it was that the Union forces managed to sweep the rebels, like chaff in a whirlwind, all the way from Frederick to Williamsport. It must, unquestionably, have been partly owing to panic; and that panic must have been created, as the *Examiner* shrewdly suggests, by the confidence which our troops were known to have in their commander.

In the name of patriotism, decency and commonsense, let us—for a few months, at any rate—put an end to this unseemly and insane rivalry about our Generals, and turn to the best account this adventitious change in the tide of our affairs. If there is one thing which has hitherto utterly paralyzed the North, and given almost superhuman vigor to the arms of the South, it has been that while they were united, we were distracted in counsels. Their armies have always been controlled by one supreme, directing head; ours had none. We now, thank Heaven! have a head: that head commands the universal confidence, love and devotion of the entire army. Let us all, as individual members of the same precious body, gather round that head, sustain its plans, follow its directions and give it that free, unbridled scope, without which no genius, however great—not that of ten NAPOLEONS rolled into one—could ever possibly command success.

Whatever doubt we may have individually entertained of Gen. McCLELLAN'S incompetency to thoroughly fill the stupendous position in which fortune has placed him, be assured that it is impossible for any one to go over the recent theatre of his actions, to mix and converse intimately with those who have fought and bled under him, to take a comprehensive view of the position in which we now stand, without coming to the deliberate conclusion that if McCLELLAN be unfit for such a post, no other man in the *United States could, at present, successfully occupy it.* And really, when we see our Commander indorsed by such heroes as HOOKER, BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN, PORTER, the late gallant KEARNY and others, it does seem the height not only of imperfidence, but of almost criminal audacity for outsiders, politicians utterly unacquainted with the first rules of warfare, to be attempting to hamper the Administration with their crude and impracticable ideas, and paralyzing the arm of the nation in this momentous crisis of its destiny.

Frederick is a charming place, beautifully imbedded in a fertile valley, and possessing life and animation enough to make it a delectable place of residence. The manifestation of Union sentiment, which I had noticed all through Maryland, seemed to culminate here. On entering the broad, clean streets, delightfully shaded by trees, there was such an array of gay Union flags streaming from the windows everywhere, that I could have fancied it some gala day in some inland Northern town. But, in spite of this, there is something feverish about the public pulse during the last two or three days. The enemy is yet too close to us. Rumors of their threatening movements are constantly being spread about, and, having so recently had them here, the good natives are not quite sure but they may, one of these days, have to draw in their loyal bunting again, and hide it once more till the storm blows over. Rebeldom is at a discount throughout Maryland; that is as certain as fate. They have seen just enough of the rebels and the desolation they bring with them to love the Union more than ever they did; and if this last raid of the enemy were productive of no other good to us, we ought to rejoice, at least, in its having incontestibly proved that Maryland is, now and forever, a *Northern State.*

There is little going on here, at present, but what is connected with our sick and wounded at the various hospitals, with which the town is full. The draft was to have taken place to-morrow, but has been postponed. I met, last evening, Dr. J. J. MORAN, the Examining Surgeon, and learnt from him that it has been postponed from the 1st to the 10th of October, owing to JACKSON'S having seized the books of Carroll and Frederick County and burnt them all.

NEMO.

FROM BOONSBORO'.

Subscribing to the Test Oath—Sympathies of the Women—Evidences of the Rebel Raid—Wounded in Hospital.

BOONSBORO, Md., SEVEN MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

Owing to its proximity to the late battle-field this secluded mountain village continues to be the scene of much bustle and activity. Ambulances conveying the wounded to Frederick from Sharpsburgh and vicinity, supply-wagons, sutlers' conveyances and private vehicles, are constantly passing to and fro. The hotels are crowded with army officers, disabled soldiers *en route* for home, and numerous citizens in search of the bodies of their friends. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania is detailed for guard duty here patrolling the streets day and night. Capt. BURNS, of this regiment, formerly Provost Marshal at Hagerstown, is filling that position here. One of his first acts was to send for all the people in the vicinity and have them subscribe to the test oath drawn up at the great Union meeting held in Baltimore some weeks since. As was to be expected, there has been a good deal of wincing and growling about the "infringement of private rights," but rather than visit Fort McHenry, the Secession sympathizers, almost to a man here, toed the mark. To some this may appear a little severe, but it is a severity which the emergencies of the times demand. The free application of such "tyranny" in other quarters would undoubtedly be productive of the most beneficial results. While the rebels were here they openly boasted that they were on their way to Pennsylvania, which conflicts with their statement, made to me in Virginia, that the capture of Harper's Ferry was the sole object of their bold raid. As a citizen aptly remarked to me to-day, "what were they doing way up five miles beyond Hagerstown, if the Ferry was all they were after?" The village is strongly Union, with the exception of many of the women, who make no secret of their rebellious proclivities, and are constantly on the rampage. The *Odd Fellow*, published here, which was obliged to suspend during the rebellion, has again resumed publication. It is a staunch Union sheet, and meets with warm support. The editor informs me that he considers the TIMES the only reliable New-York journal, and has kept it on file for years—sensible man! Numerous evidences of the rebel raid appear on every hand. During the fighting and previous day's skirmishing at South Mountain, near by, their wounded were brought here. On their retreat they passed through the place, turning off to the left in the direction of Sharpsburgh. I am told that there are large numbers of the Confederate wounded and stragglers hid away in the mountain fastnesses, who prowl about at night committing depredations on the farmers; also, that a portion of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania are going up soon to hunt them out. More than 300 rebel wounded were left here. Twenty-five have since died, and some two hundred and sixty more remain. Dr. J. P. LEVERETT, the Surgeon and Chief of DEATTON'S Brigade, who has charge of them, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Eight Assistant Surgeons, eight stewards and three Chaplains also remain to administer to their spiritual and physical wants. I looked in yesterday on a group of the poor disconsolate-looking fellows as they sat listening to the exhortations of one of the Chaplains. The rebel women here at first succeeded by various devices in procuring over supplies for the Confederate wounded of clothing and eatables sent on from the North. When, however, Dr. DAILY assumed control, he soon blocked this game, and rebel share no better now than National wounded. There are eight hospitals, including both churches, all under Dr. DAILY'S charge, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 being Union, and Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 rebel. Owing to the seclusion of the place, many friends of the wounded are, doubtless unable to discover them. The following list will be found valuable to all such:

List of Wounded Remaining in the Hospitals at Boonsboro.

HOSPITAL NO 2.

Corp. A. W. Taylor, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M.—gunshot wound.

H. R. Shuler, Co. B, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

Corp. R. Pirles, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

Stephen Bassell, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.

J. H. Brodeur, Co. C, 34th N. Y. V.—diarrhœa.

Jno. Luscher, Co. E, 2d Wis.—gunshot wound.

Michael Rooney, Co. F, Purnell Legion—died Sept. 30.

Samuel Withers, Co. B, 90th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

Henry Seiks, Co. H, 6th Wis.—gunshot wound.

Sergt. David R. Bord, Co. C, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

Corp. J. J. R. Morgan, Co. B, 4th United States Artillery—gunshot wound.

Capt. Francis C. Berger, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—amputation forearm.

C. Riley, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion.

Wm. McKinney, Co. F, 2d New-York State Militia—died Sept. 27.

Wm. Tomkinson, Co. C, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound in knee and ankle.

B. Sifford, Co. K, 35th Mass.—gunshot wound.

H. R. Smith, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts—intermittent fever.

Henry C. Hensell, Co. A, 27th New-York—gunshot wound.

Abraham Hyssong, Co. F, 14th Penn.—diarrhœa.

J. Essey, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania—debility.

Alex. Heriborn, Co. D, 7th Pennsylvania—debility.

J. M. Sovill, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

Wm. Adams, Co. B, 7th Virginia—jaundice.

2d. W. Dayton, Co. I, 82d Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.

Thomas S. Hills, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

C. Getty, Co. F, 62d New-York—intermittent fever.

Corp. H. S. Hennessy, Co. G, 30th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.

Maj. John Nye, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

Hollis Mallory, Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

Corp. W. J. Kaler, Co. G, 2d Md.—diarrhœa.

Thos. L. Hanna, Co. F, 9th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.

James L. Bonsall, Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

Corp. Isaac Williams, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

Corp. W. T. Kelsby, Co. H, 9th New-York State Militia—gunshot wound.

J. H. Tenton, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

R. N. Leith, 16th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.

Sergt. W. Fox, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—died Sept. 30.

Color-Sergt. Boyle J. McClure, Co. E, 6th Penn. Reserve Corps—gunshot wounded.

Wm. P. Harrison, Co. K, 6th Wis.—died Sept. 21.

Andon Lindcomberger, Battery 2d New-York Excelsior—typhoid.

HOSPITAL NO. 4.

Wm. Sharkey, Co. D, 43d New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

Corp. J. M. Moore, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.

Corp. S. P. Green, Co. E, 6th Wis—gunshot wound.

L. C. McDermot, Co. K, 126th Pennsylvania—died Sept. 30.

Robert Harris, Co. B, 126th Penn.—gunshot wound.

Oscar Coburn, Co. E, 2d United States Sharpshooters—gunshot wound.

Sergt. Oliver Furry, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry—gunshot wound.

Nicholas Somers, Co. B, 10th Me.—gunshot wound.

W. Collins, Co. E, 69th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

John Boyce, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.

John Irvin, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.

HOSPITAL NO. 6.

First Lieut. P. M. Davis, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.

James Ferman, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.

Sergt. F. Pfeiffer, Co. F, 3d Michigan—gunshot wound.

F. Crouse, Co. C, 130th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.

G. G. Muse, 33d N. Y. Volunteers—gunshot wound.

W. McGow, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.

Corp. W. M. Davis, Co. K, 97th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

Edward Blunt, Co. K, 97th N. Y.—gunshot wound.

Sergt G. W. Little, Co. H, 123d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound.

Sergt. James Dillon, Co. H, 69th New-York—gunshot wound.

Sergt. J. C. James, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.

Sergt. W. Davidson, Co. D, 134th Pennsylvania—gunshot wounded.

Sergt. L. Manson, Co. A, 32d Mass.—diarrhœa.

Sergt. John Sully, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.

J. C. Roads, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.

C. Stedd, Co. E, 68th New-York—gunshot wound.

Patrick Bunker, Co. H, 97th New-York—gunshot wound.

A. M. Fuller, Co. H, 16th Connecticut—insanity.

Owen Connoly, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.

D. H. Reed, Co. A, 57th New-York—gunshot wound.

J. Murrell, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.

H. B. Shearer, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.

Frederick Hoffer, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.

Corp. G. Commerford, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.

AT PRIVATE HOUSES.

Lieut. Wurham Parke, Co. C, 3d Wisconsin.

Lieut. Belsey, Co. D, 27th Indiana.

Maj. Washburne, 19th Connecticut.

Lieut. Newman, 17th Michigan.

The following are the surgeons left in charge of the wounded.

E. D. Dailey, Surgeon in chief.

G. S. Selton, Army Surgeon.

F. O. Donaghue, Surgeon.

L. Wells, Surgeon.

Among the rebel wounded here are the following officers.

Lieut. H. H. Day, 1st North Carolina—inflammation Larynx.

Lieut. W. A. Yount, 12th North Carolina—cranium fractured.

Cap. D. W. Hoaft, 2d North Carolina—cranium fractured.

Lieut. J. P. Fisher, 4th Virginia Cavalry—sprain.

Adjt. H Bryant, 17th Virginia—gunshot wound.

Lieut. Hill Carter, 3d Virginia Cavalry—sprain.

Capt. —— Board, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.

Lieut. —— Hoge, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.

Lieut. J. F. Bryant, Alabama—gunshot wound.

Lieut. A. A. Scott, 6th Alabama—gunshot wound.

Lieut. P. Sergeant, 23d Georgia—gunshot wound.

Corp. J. R. Johnson, Ph. Legion, Georgia—gunshot wound.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

A Visit to the Battle-field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

We left Hagerstown by private conveyance immediately after the late conflict to witness the grounds rendered memorable by the most terrible battle ever fought in this country. The ride lies through one of the most beautiful and romantic portions of Maryland. Stretching far away to the right and blending with the horizon are seen the blue mountain ranges of Virginia forming, as it were, a boundary between loyalty and disloyalty. To the left are seen the Catoctin and other ranges of mountains through the passes of which the rebels were driven at the point of the bayonet. The road winds through beautiful groves of maple over clear and sparkling brooks on whose banks appear the clump of oaks or solitary willow, around the brow of an occasional hill, from which may be seen the majestic Potomac, through little hamlets of a dozen or more dwellings and past numerous farmhouses surrounded by cultivated fields and wearing an appearance of security and contentment which present a striking contrast to the rude havoc and desolation beyond. We had proceeded hardly two miles from the village before we were met by long rows of supply wagons, ambulances filled with wounded and groups of Maryland soldiers who having obtained leave of absence were wending their way homeward. Many, weary and foot-sore, had fallen down on the green turf of the fence corners and lay sleeping with their trusty rifles beside them. As we journeyed further on the number of vehicles and soldiers increased, almost blocking up the way and indicating the near presence of the battle-field. One hundred and fifty prisoners, closely guarded, passed us just here, en route for Hagerstown. Proceeding to within a mile and a half of Sharpsburgh, we came directly upon the ground where the carnage had been most terrible. Our centre had rested here; the right stretching toward Marcersville, and the left curving around Sharpsburgh to the Potomac, near the mouth of the Antietam Creek. Groups of the dead, and wounded lay scattered in every direction. In the corn-field at the left of the road it seemed as if there was a rebel dead to every corn-stalk. Close by where they had formed in a hollow square against a cavalry charge, the deluded Confederates lay piled one upon another four or five deep. Still further to the left, where the Irish Brigade had emerged from the wood, two hundred rebels were counted lying in a row almost as straight, as if shot while on dress parade. A ride-pit on which our Pennsylvania boys charged were filled with the dead lying just as they had fallen. Passing again to the right, and crossing the road, the bodies of the dead were seen thickly strewn over a field of stubble and through a beautiful grove which skirts the road. The fence rails through all the fields had been collected in heaps by the Confederates, and constructed into a wide barricade, behind which the dead and wounded lay. One poor fellow had apparently ceased firing for a short time to peruse the last letter from his absent wife, and was shot while doing so. The loosing epistle, stained and discolored with his life-blood, remained clenched in his hand. Another, as if troubled with forebodings of death, had laid aside his gun and seized some writing paper, to leave a last fond word for a loved one far away in the Cotton States. Scarce three lines had been written before the messenger of death came. The pencil was still grasped between his fingers, and the paper lay on the ground beside him. In the shelter of a stone running close to the road, were the bodies of dozen rebels, who had been killed by a shell while in the act of eating dinner. No one had disturbed the plate of food laying before them. Still further to the right and beyond the grove, our artillery appear to have made the most fearful execution. Many dead horses were lying around the remains of exploded caissons and gun carriages, and the rebel dead here were more terrible wounds than on any other portion of the field. On the side of a small knoll lay a lieutenant, whose head had been taken completely off by a shell. The same one doubtless severed the arm, and passed through the body of a stalwart private who lay near him. The balls were thickly scattered over the ground, sometimes as many as four or five in a heap, so concentrated was the fire of the National artillerists. Our soldiers, consisting mostly of the 130th Pennsylvania, which were detailed for the purpose, were busily engaged in removing the dead and burying the dead of both parties, the rebels, in their headlong flight, having left several thousand of their wounded behind them. Our own men were taken care of first. It was an affecting sight to see the poor fellows, many of them who had lain on the ground for twenty-four hours, stretching forth their hands imploringly for water. Our dead were all buried in separate graves, with a head-board stating their name and regiment. The Confederates were laid in long trenches, from three to four feet deep, sometimes as many as thirty in a trench. Surgeons who remained behind, assisted zealously in taking care of their wounded. The ground in the vicinity was completely plowed with shot and shell; trees were felled, broken or stripped of their limbs, and dwellings burned or ruined by the fire of both parties. A Lutheran Church, standing on the brow of the hill, to which one of RAMS' pickets was unfortunately shot, a few months since, by a companion, who took him for a rebel rap standing in the night, was completely riddled by shells. The regular and volunteer forces also engaged in hand-to-hand conflict around it, causing the death of several of the former men. Capt. WILLIS, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, among the number. From the graves down to the bottom of the hill the fences on both sides of the wood are completely perforated with musket balls. At one time the Ninth Pennsylvania were stationed behind one fence and two rebel regiments behind the other on the opposite side of the road. There is scarcely a rail here that does not contain from a dozen or more bullet-holes. Leaving the road and driving through the fields towards the river on the right of Sharpsburgh, the same heart-sickening sights were visible. Heaps of rebel dead lay behind stone walls, which they had, while living, used as breastworks; and in fence corners, behind trees, and underneath piles of stones, lay the remains of many a wounded soldier, who had crawled away to die. Not far from a spring was the body of a North Carolinian, who, before his death, had called one of our boys to him, and stating that he died blessing the old flag, never having fought willingly against it, but through compulsion. I could not look upon the remains of that fair young boy, killed through Southern treason, without recalling the affecting lines of Mrs. BROWNING.

Passing on to the river, were seen in every direction the guns, garments, and accoutrements of the rebels, which they threw away in their flight. Though evidently in a panic, they remained long enough to burn a splendid barn and outhouses belonging to a Union farmer. The rebel loss was undoubtedly four times greater than our own. This arose principally from our having successfully flanked them, thereby delivering a cross-fire; the superiority of our artillery, their scarcity of ammunition, and the accuracy of our musket firing; most of the rebel dead which I saw being shot through the head. As a general thing the rebels fired too high. Very many also perished in their hasty endeavor to swim the Potomac. A gentleman informs me that he counted, while riding from Williamsport to Sharpsburgh, four hundred cavalry men in the river, who had perished with their horses while attempting to get away in the darkness.

Brig.-Gen. Porter's Official Report of the Battle of Antietam.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, ANTIETAM, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, 7th inst., my command in your column was made marched from Washington the four succeeding days, resting daily without noticeable incident, until Tuesday, 16th inst., when we arrived at South Mountain and engaged the enemy.

At 3 o'clock we marched up the Hagerstown road leading over the mountain. Almost to its summit, and there formed line of battle to support other lines then engaged. At about 5 o'clock I advanced, by your orders, to the top of the Heights, in advance of our other forces, and were unexpectedly fired upon from the woods by a large force of the enemy. The sudden fire produced temporary confusion in one of my new regiments. It quickly recovered, however, returning under a severe fire. My command then engaged the enemy after a long and hard fight, lasting until 9 P. M., driving the enemy from their position, and occupied the field. We remained on the field during the night, having our whole force on guard, momentarily expecting a renewal of the attack. The enemy removed their pickets within a few yards of our lines, and during the night quietly withdrew their main body. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

In this battle all the troops under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry. I have to mention, as worthy

THE DRAFT IN PARIS.

Disturbances—The Members of Embassies—Fête at the Tuileries—Napoleon and Bismarck.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The draft for the National Guard has created a great deal of excitement in Paris, and for a few days there was a fear that disturbances would take place. The Government, however, was prepared for any emergency, and had taken the necessary precautions to prevent any outbreak. Every man drawn in the draft was obliged to appear in person at the Mairie of his Arrondissement, and the Police had orders to arrest any one who refused to obey the summons. Only a few persons, however, were arrested, and the draft has passed off quietly. The Emperor, it is said, was very much opposed to the draft, but was overruled by his Ministers, who thought it necessary to show the people that the Government was strong enough to enforce its decrees. The Emperor, however, has promised that the draft shall not be repeated for two years, and that the National Guard shall not be called out except in case of war or insurrection. The Emperor has also promised that the National Guard shall not be employed to suppress strikes, and that the Government will not interfere between masters and workmen. The Emperor has also promised that the Municipal Council shall be elected by the people, and that the Prefect of the Seine shall not be appointed by the Government. These promises have given great satisfaction to the people, and have done much to allay the excitement which existed.

The Emperor and Empress gave a grand fête at the Tuileries on the 15th inst., in honor of the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Powers. The Emperor and Empress received their guests in the Throne Room, and afterwards there was a grand ball in the Salle des Maréchaux. The Emperor and Empress, with the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, opened the ball with a quadrille, and then the dancing became general. The Emperor and Empress left the ball-room at 11 o'clock, and the fête was kept up by the rest of the company until 2 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor and Empress received the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Powers in the Throne Room, and the Empress wore a dress of white tulle, trimmed with diamonds and pearls, and a diadem of diamonds and pearls. The Empress looked very handsome, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The Emperor was also in excellent health and spirits, and looked very well. The Prince Imperial was also present at the fête, and looked very well and happy. He is a fine, manly boy, and is a great favorite with the people. He is very fond of riding on horseback, and rides out every day with his governor, Gen. Frossard, and his tutor, M. Pierre Lanfrey. He is also very fond of his studies, and is said to be very apt and intelligent. He is very much attached to his mother, the Empress Eugenie, and is very much petted by her. He is also very much petted by the Emperor, and is a great favorite with the Parisians. He is a fine, manly boy, and is a great favorite with all who see him. He is very much attached to his father, and is very much petted by him. He is a fine rider, and rides out every day with his father. He is also very much petted by his father's friends, and is a great favorite with them. He is a fine

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Gen. ROSECRANS's report of the surrender of Fort Robinson is published in the Sixteen papers. He says:

"At a council of general and field officers, held after night, it was unanimously resolved that if the enemy had not reoccupied, in strength, the position in front of Gen. PRINCE, the army should effect its retreat, and the order to assemble the regiments for that purpose was given by Gen. PRINCE. But as the enemy had, late in the afternoon, appeared in considerable force on the battle-field of the morning, a reconnoissance was ordered, I think, by Gen. PILLOW, under the instructions of Gen. FLOYD. The report of this reconnoissance, made by Col. FORREST, has been fully stated by Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW, and from all I have been able to learn since, I am satisfied the information was correct. Among other incidents showing that the enemy had not only reoccupied their former ground, but extended their lines still further to our left, is the fact that OGLESBY's cavalry, following after FORREST's, was cut off from retreat by the infantry force of the enemy at the point where PRINCE had crossed the stream on the river road.

"When the information of our reinvestment was reported, Gens. FLOYD, Gen. PILLOW and myself were the only members of the council present. Both of these officers have stated the views of the council, but my recollection of some of the incidents narrated differs so materially from that of Gen. PILLOW, that without attending any reflection upon either of those officers, I feel called upon to notice some of the differences between us.

"Both officers have correctly stated that I regarded the position of the army as desperate, and that the attempt to extricate it by another battle, in the suffering and exhausted condition of the troops, was almost hopeless. The troops had been worn down with watching, with labor, with fighting; many of them were sleeping and exhausted by their incessant labors. There had been no regular issue of rations for several days, and scarcely any means of cooking. Their ammunition was nearly expended. We were completely invested by a force fully four times the strength of our own. In their exhausted condition they could not have made a march. An attempt to make a sortie would have been resisted by a superior force of fresh troops; and that attempt would have been the signal for the fall of the river batteries, and the presence of the enemy's gunboats, sweeping with their fire, at close range, the positions of troops, who would thus have been assailed on their front, rear and flank at the same instant. The result would have been a virtual massacre of the troops, more disheartening in its effects than a surrender.

"In this opinion Gen. FLOYD coincided; and I am satisfied that both he and I were convinced that Gen. PILLOW agreed with us in opinion. Gen. PILLOW then attacked my opinion as to the practicability of our holding our position that night, or the next day, after night was already turned, a portion of my intrenchments in the enemy's possession, and they were in position successfully to assault my position, and the water batteries, and that with my weakened and exhausted force, I could not successfully resist the assault which would be made at daylight by a vastly superior force. I further remarked that I understood the principal object of the defence of Donelson to be to cover the movement of Gen. A. S. JOHNSON's army from Bowling Green to Nashville, and that if the movement was not completed, it was my opinion that we should attempt another defence even at the risk of the destruction of our force, as the delay even of a few hours might gain the safety of Gen. JOHNSON's force. Gen. FLOYD remarked that Gen. JOHNSON's army had already reached Nashville. I then expressed the opinion that it would be wrong to subject the army to a virtual massacre when no good could result from the sacrifice; and that the General Officers owed it to their men, when further resistance was unavailing, to obtain the best terms of capitulation possible for them. Gen. FLOYD expressed himself in similar terms, and in his opinion I understood Gen. PILLOW to acquiesce.

"For reasons which he has stated, Gen. FLOYD then announced his purpose to leave with such portion of his division as could be transported in two small steamers, which were expected about daylight. Gen. PILLOW, addressing Gen. FLOYD, then remarked that he thought it was best that as two persons in the Confederacy whom the Yankees would prefer to capture than himself and Gen. FLOYD, and asked the latter's opinion as to the propriety of his accompanying Gen. FLOYD. To this inquiry the latter replied that it was a question for every man to decide for himself. Gen. PILLOW then addressed the same inquiry to me, to which I remarked that I could only reply as Gen. FLOYD had done, that it was a question for every officer to decide for himself, and that in my own case, I regarded it as my duty to remain with my men and share their fate, whatever it might be. Gen. PILLOW, however, announced his purpose to leave, when Gen. FLOYD directed me to consider myself in command. I remarked that a capitulation would be far better to me as it could be to any one, but I refused to act on a necessity of our position, and I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to separate my command from those of my commanding officers. Gen. PILLOW to state that some time after the command had been transferred to me, and while preparations were making for his departure, he returned to the room, and said to Gen. FLOYD and myself that he wished it understood that he had thought that it would have been better to have held the fort another day, in order to await the arrival of steamers to transport the troops across the river. I again reiterated my reasons for thinking it impossible to hold our position; and whatever may have been Gen. PILLOW's opinion, he certainly impressed me with the belief that he again acquiesced in the necessity of a surrender.

"It is now four daylight of Sunday morning, the 16th. I ordered the troops back to their positions in the intrenchments, and addressed a note—a copy of which I have handed to the Federal Commander, Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. His reply is also transmitted. When it was received, but a small portion of the troops had returned to their lines. A portion of my field guns had been spiked when the troops had been withdrawn under Gen. FLOYD's orders. The gunners had not yet returned to the water batteries. A degree of confusion, amounting almost to a state of disorganization, resulting from the knowledge of our position, pervaded a considerable portion of our troops. A corps of observation, which I had sent to the enemy, with fifteen pieces of artillery, were in position to assault the extreme right of the lines, which were necessarily turned, and the water batteries exposed to assault without the power of resisting the attack. At the point most strongly threatened I could not have opposed, at the time, a thousand men. Every road leading from the lines was effectually closed. Even the river road, by which the cavalry had left, and which was impassable by infantry, was closed by a force of the enemy, a little after 8 o'clock after FORREST had passed, and OGLESBY's cavalry was forced to return to the lines.

"The troops were broken down by unusual privations. Most of them had labored and fought almost incessantly for a week. From Thursday morning until Saturday night they had been almost constantly under fire. From Thursday evening until Sunday morning they had suffered intensely in a heavy snow storm and from intense cold, almost without shelter, with insufficient food and almost without sleep. They had behaved with a gallantry unsurpassed until the power of further endurance was exhausted. The supply of ammunition was very small. The aggregate of the army—never greater than about 12,000—was now reduced to 9,000 men, after the departure of Gen. FLOYD's brigade. The investing force of the enemy was about 50,000 strong, and considerably exceeded that force by the following morning. Under these circumstances, no alternative was left me but to accept the terms demanded by our ungenerous enemy. A copy of the order of Gen. GRANT, fixing the terms of surrender, is herewith inclosed.

"I do not seek to avoid any responsibility which, in the judgment of the President, may attach to my action, which has guided me in every instance by a feeling of duty. My chief wish is that he will find it consistent with the public interests to permit the officers to try fortunes in the contest for Independence, with those of the brave men whose gallantry I have shared, whose dangers and hardships I have shared in common with whom I have endured the horrors of imprisonment among a vindictive and brutal foe."

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

From the Grenada Appeal, Sept. 29.

A gentleman from west of the river, who arrived in this city last evening, has placed in our hands copies of the Bluff and Little Rock papers as late as the 24th, and also favors us with some interesting and reliable verbal intelligence. A fine army for operation in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been organized by the Generals who have been intrusted with the work, and the invaders have already been made to feel its vengeance, in the vicinity of Helena, while the power of our friends to protect the State from predatory excursions is so manifest that of late the enemy has remained unusually quiet. In the northwestern part of the State there have also been some movements. On the 20th of August Cols. COCKRELL, COFFEE and TRACEY reached Bentonville, in the northwestern corner of this State, with about 2,500 men. They gave the Federals a fight at Lone Jack, in Missouri, and captured two pieces of the battery formerly commanded by Captain, now Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN.

Under the new Constitution a general State election will take place in October, and under a recent decision of the Supreme Court all the offices, Confederate, State, and County, will have to be filled. The canvass is already occupying public attention, and we observe that candidates are becoming plenty. There appears to be no feeling, personal or otherwise, in the campaign, except in the contest for Governor. Gov. RECTOR, in a lengthy circular, has announced himself for reelection, and Col. HARRIS FLANAGIN, of Clark County, and Mr. JOHN S. H. RAINEY, are also candidates. Col. F. appears to be the favorite of those who oppose Gov. RECTOR.

The Bluff Democrat publishes a semi-official statement of the financial condition of the State as follows:

Amount in the Treasury Dec. 12, 1860	$350,900 52
Amount received since	286,182 23
Amount of War Bonds issued	1,447,026 60
Amount of Treasury Warrants	110,288 10
Total	$2,393,497 46
There is yet in the Treasury	56,096 80
Amount spent in 21 months	$2,234,738 95

"The attempt of the Lincoln Government to force upon the State a Provisional Government, in the persons of FARRAR and his *attachés*, is treated with great ridicule. The rule of the citizen, it is predicted, will never be submitted to, much less sustained.

Gen. JOHN B. ADAMS, formerly commandant of the post of Memphis, has been transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Two members of the Military Board of Arkansas are to be elected, at the general election in October next.

Of crops in the State we only find the following notice in the *Pine Bluff True Southron*:

Crops.—The weather has been very dry for some time—only one shower in about two months. The hill country is very much parched, and if we are correctly informed, many will have to depend on the corn crop of the river valley, for bread. The valley of the Arkansas River has yielded a large crop, and the army as well as the people must draw subsistance from it. We trust, and believe, that our military authorities are alive to this important fact, and will not allow the Yankees ever to take possession of this section of country, which would be a misfortune almost irretrievable.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

From the Grenada Appeal.

It is almost impossible to keep pace with the advancing movements of the various Confederate armies in the field, so rapid is their progress, so complicated the plans of our able Generals, and so astonishing the events daily attendant upon their operations. Yet every reader can see that a new policy has been adopted—a new species of warfare inaugurated; or, as the Richmond *Examiner* remarks, "the spade and the ditch have at last been discarded—that legs have been substituted for embankments, and that the happiest effects are witnessed, both upon the health and spirits of the soldiers, and upon the prospects for the success of our cause."

In the West the features of the campaign, as seen at present, are highly interesting, scarcely less so than the gigantic movements in Virginia and Maryland. We have in the Valley of the Mississippi an army that would be of magnificent proportions were it concentrated; but at present its different divisions are each performing a work scarcely less important than that which will come before them when united at the termination of the scheme they are engaged in. The journal above named refers to the situation west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies, and without exposing aught that could be of service to the enemy, makes a highly encouraging statement, which will enable our readers to follow transpiring events more understandingly.

The excursion of Gen. MORGAN into Kentucky, six weeks ago, is regarded only as a reconnoissance or feeler, and it will be recollected that as soon as that wary officer had explored the way, and returned in safety and triumph, Gen. KIRBY SMITH's whole command, of which MORGAN was a constituent part, advanced along the track he had explored. But Gen. SMITH's column is itself but a part of a great movement. It is the vanguard of Gen. BRAGG's army, the main body of which keeps in immediate contact with the retreating army of the North, under the leadership of BUELL, who retreats slowly before BRAGG, while the latter cannot be a moment off his guard in presence of so strong an adversary.

ROSECRANS commands the extreme right wing of the Yankee force on this side of the Mississippi; that is to say, the portion of the army nearest the river, while PRICE commands the adversary column on our side. ROSECRANS is not a foe to be tampered with, and hence it is that the greatest circumspection characterizes all our movements in that quarter.

Further east we find a large Confederate force watching a similar force of Federals, fortified in the mountain gorges of Cumberland Gap. It is the popular belief that this Federal force is surrounded, and cannot extricate itself. They may be starved into capitulation, but it is not probable that they will be taken in any other manner.

In addition to these we have the forces of Gens. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and FLOYD, both of which have so long been in Southwestern Virginia, but who are now understood to be cooperating in the Western campaign.

In all these we find reasons for rejoicings. We see nothing discouraging. The seat of active hostilities has been changed, and the enemy driven from a number of his strongholds, until at length we find him compelled to defend his own soil instead of plundering that of the South. Our armies are rapidly consummating a preconceived plan—they are working for common views and making connected movements, and we have every reason to believe that the finale is not far distant, and that it will be a glorious termination of all our past troubles.

THE CAPTURE OF IUKA.

A letter in the Jackson *Mississippian* gives the following details of the occupation of Iuka by Gen. PRICE:

"When within two miles of town, Capt. I. V. ENGLISH, and his company were thrown forward as skirmishers. The skirmishers changed direction and flanked the town to the left. When they reached the Memphis and Charleston road the dust raised by the retreating Federals was so great that they could scarcely see themselves. They saw, however, large quantities of Yankee and negro clothes, blankets, quilts, empty bottles, etc. But the Federals had left about an hour before, taking with them about one thousand negroes. They had got off in too big a hurry to destroy either the town or any of their commissary or Quartermaster's stores, of which a goodly quantity fell into our hands. Stores to the worth of $1,000,000 were captured.

Fifty or sixty wagons were ready to drive off, but the teamsters did not have time to hitch the teams, but thought it wise to save their own bacon by leaving the wagons, and riding off upon the mules. Sixteen hundred barrels of flour remained in one pile near the station-house, besides what was found in the commissary. About 8,000 sacks of grain were piled up on the edge of the town, besides some 5,000 more upon upon the plats at the depot. Cheese, lard, salt, clothes, and various 'good things,' were found in abundance, such as the Yankees can and will furnish in quantity as long as their 'greenbacks' are current with the people."

A REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Grenada *Appeal* of Sept. 24, reports that a naval engagement between the Federal steamer *Santiago de Cuba* and the rebel "290," in which the former was badly worsted.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. LOVELL's report of operations in Western Virginia is published. He claims to have made immense captures, and to have marched twenty miles on Ohio soil.

Gen. PILLOW having asserted that TUCKERMAN surrendered Fort Henry unnecessarily, the latter addressed him a belligerent card, whereupon PILLOW replied that his assertions were based upon incorrect information, and he retracts the offensive expressions.

The rebel Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas lately held a meeting at Houston, and adopted an address to their people, enjoining concert of action. They sent a message to Jeff. DAVIS and the other rebel States, asking their approval.

The yellow fever prevails badly in Texas.

Southern papers speak of important military movements in progress in Arkansas. The gubernatorial contest in that State is very exciting. The candidates are Gov. RECTOR, HARRIS, FLANNIGAN and JOHN H. RAINEY.

GEN. BRAGG TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 18, 1862.

KENTUCKIANS: I have entered your State with the Confederate army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come, not as conquerors or despoilers, but to restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and altars; to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and remunerating prices.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for Constitutional Freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallant BUCKNER leads the van. MARSHALL is on the right, while BRECKINRIDGE, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons, to receive the honor and applause due to their heroism. The strong hands which in part have sent Shiloh down to history, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here to assist, to sustain, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will; and that the memory of your gallant dead, who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians! We have come with joyous hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns, and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky! Your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ears. Banish heroes forth, forever, from your minds the fear of loathsome prisons or insulting visitations. Let your enthusiasm have free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

SUICIDE OF HON. ABRAM PAYNE.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Palmyra, N. Y., Sept. 22, says: "Hon. ABRAM PAYNE, member of Assembly from the Western District of Wayne County, committed suicide on Saturday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed with a fever for a number of days, being delirious most of the time until Friday night. He appeared rational after that, and about 1 o'clock Saturday morning requested a friend watching with him to turn him in the bed. He then said he felt comfortable, and urged his friend to rest, as he should not want anything. His friend having retired, Mr. PAYNE left the bed, passed through two rooms to the pantry, obtained his razor, returned to his bed, and committed the fatal deed—the whole occurring within half an hour from the time his friend left him. Mr. PAYNE was an Anti-Slavery man, and first gained notoriety several years ago, by a controversy he held in this city with PARSON BROWNLOW, on the negro question. He was an associate editor of the *Penn Yan Democrat* paper, and last acted as editor of it during the illness of the latter. He owned, also, the John Brown relic at Harper's Ferry. Mr. P. was elected last Fall in the New-York Legislature, and it was the intention of his party to renominate him for the office this year."

THE REBEL COAST.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I learn that the *Nashville* is at present penned up by three gunboats at the Railroad Wharf on the Great Okeechee River. There is no possible chance for her to escape, one of the gunboats being stationed at Hell Gate, another at Buzzard's Island, and another in the centre of the river channel.

JOHN M. SUMNER, late chief officer of the steamer *Nashville*, and more recently of the *Kate*, has been captured at last on a pilot-boat, while attempting to run the blockade. He will be sent North to-day by the *Keystone State*, which vessel will also take out Admiral DUPONT and Commodore ROGERS, who go directly to Washington for special instructions relative to the management of the fleet now greatly increasing in our Gulf stations.

I have had a conversation with SUMNER, and he states that he had command of the *Nashville*, and run the blockade with her several times. She only carries one gun on her forecastle, and generally a crew of from thirty-five to forty men. Capt. GOODRIDGE, a merchant seaman, has command of the *Nashville*, and is daily watching for an opportunity to escape with her. SUMNER, previous to his capture, left Ocsebe, on the Georgia coast, in command of the *Kate*, having been transferred from the *Nashville*, on the 28th of last July, and went to Nassau, N. P. He ran out at high noon, in the sight of three blockading vessels. On reaching Nassau he abandoned the *Kate*, and taking command of a pilot boat, attempted to run into Charleston, when he and his party were captured. They were taken to Fort Royal as prisoners of war.

The rebel ram *Fingal*, building at Savannah, will soon be completed, and when her iron plating is finished she will be fully equal in point of strength to the *Merrimac*. She was an English iron steamer, and ran the blockade early last Spring, and on this account is much stronger than ordinary vessels, being iron-braced in every part. She was built at Greenock, in England. The rebels have cut this vessel down ranging her some eight feet and widening her by the introduction of eight feet of white oak on either side, bolted on, and the iron plating is bolted and riveted to this. The whole vessel is roofed over with iron, on the same principle as that evident in the construction of the *Merrimac*.

She is provided with 800 horse-power double-oscillating engines, and will be a troublesome customer if she is ever allowed to get out from the Savannah River. The ram *Georgia*, also building at Savannah, and the *Palmetto State*, commonly called the *Ladies' Gunboat*, and a third, (name unknown,) building at Charleston, will probably prove failures. The reason why one of these gunboats has the cognomen of the *Ladies' Gunboat* is, that it has been built chiefly from small contributions by the Southern ladies. The report is that these gunboats are not all finished account all along, but it must be remembered that they cried "failure" up to the very day that BUCHANAN brought the invulnerable *Merrimac* out into the Hampton Roads, and spread consternation over the whole country.

Charleston and Savannah are being newly fortified continually. The work in the trenches is done by thousands of poor slaves, the white men having all enlisted and are now under arms. The whole quarter of the City of Charleston which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and the squares and streets are all defended by pile-piles, so called. One may have the impression that the city itself would be defended to the last, even after the National troops may enter it. All the corner houses of the streets are fitted up as block houses and barricades, from which riflemen will fire upon the Yankees, provided they do not shell the city in advance and burn it down.

Charleston Bay is obstructed directly across the shipway with piles, are rafts, &c., in order to keep vessels from entering. When a vessel runs the blockade one of the rafts is removed and she is allowed to pass in, when the vacuum is at once filled up with the raft removed.

It is impossible to tell the exact number of men forming the garrison of Fort Sumpter, as it is used as a sort of school for the instruction of green troops, and the force is continually being changed from the fort to other points. The petty officers and privates in the fort are, for the most part, composed of Germans and Frenchmen, together with criminals of all sorts.

Three gunboats are also guarding the harbor of Charleston, mounting three nine-inch guns, and one rifled pivot each. They have no masts, and are to be used as ram gunboats, and for the immediate defence of the city. These are called the "blood-tubs" of the harbor, and are a butt for the jokes and jibes of the citizens.

Everbody seems to think that Charleston will be soon attacked, and that Gen. MITCHEL is maturing his plans for its capture. In the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 22d, I learn that our troops had appeared in force at Pocotaligo River. Although I have been here for some months, of course I know nothing *publicly* of anything that is going on in the planning way. I may express the opinion of all here by saying that the flag will soon again wave over Sumter's battlements, without causing any detriment even to the most delicate Government interest.

The rebels in Charleston and throughout the South are certainly suffering for many of the necessaries of life, but this is just the reason why we should push them harder than ever, and force them to succumb before the bugaboo of foreign recognition comes to scare us off the coast.

Soap is selling in Charleston at $2 per pound, and salt is worth $50 per bag—*i. e.*, soap is worth of United States currency about $1 per pound, and salt about $25 per sack. Rather strong, that.

The principal salt works of the rebels are at Bulls and Montgomery, places that might easily be captured; and the rebels are in a perfect amazement to know how it is that our fleet does so little with so much to do and so easily done.

Contrabands are coming in here now daily by hundreds. Gen. MITCHEL will not let Pro-Slavery and Breckinridge army officers keep them back. There is but little work for these poor devils to do; but a brigade of five thousand will soon be organized and ready to bear the brunt of an action, or do the hard work of corduroying Pocotaligo River.

The force here has been considerably increased of late. The health of the troops is excellent. They are in the very best of spirits, and have the most unbounded enthusiasm about Gen. MITCHEL, who, they say, will lead them in the field soon to certain victory.

THE PREPARATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

PENSACOLA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

We have quite a fleet collecting here, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of iron-clads, "little Monitors," and all sorts of "rams," and when all is ready, we are going to take Fort Morgan and Mobile, it is said. To attempt these captures with wooden ships, it seems to me, would prove disastrous, even though the affair were managed by Admiral FARRAGUT in running by the forts, cutting off supplies, and forcing them to surrender, we have little doubt that we shall have as much success at Mobile as we could possibly desire.

Fort Gaines, the second work of defence for Mobile, is situated on Dauphin's Island, mounts fifty guns, and can direct an excellent and formidable cross-fire with Fort Morgan.

Fort Gaines, near Mobile, has been for some time past, from reports that have reached here, evacuated by the enemy. To ascertain that fact, the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Commodore HITCHCOCK, ventured toward that fort, and received a number of landed messengers. It was unnecessary, of course, to investigate the matter any further. The commander of the gunboat *Winona*, in order to know to a certainty the truth of the rumors, ventured in, and received a similar reception to that tendered to the *Susquehanna*. This was enough to convince any one that the garrison still existed. It is said that the garrison at Fort Morgan sent off word to the blockading fleet that they were ready for us at any time. Wooden walls stood well on the Mississippi, and could do so; perhaps, at Mobile, but as we have vessels better suited for such service, we ought to use them. The army may cooperate with the navy, and, by so doing, might strengthen the form of attack. Vessels-of-war are pouring into Pensacola harbor daily, and they awe Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet to a great extent. Those here at present are the flagship *Hartford* and the *Brooklyn*—the latter is hauled up alongside the wharf and is undergoing repairs; sailing frigate *Potomac*, steam-frigate *Colorado*, sailing sloops *Vincennes* and *Preble*—the latter has been made a hospital ship; gunboats *Kenebec*, *Kennebec*, *Cayuga*, *Genesee* and *Westfield*. Mortar fleet—ferryboat *Clifton*, Lieut.-Commanding LAW, and six mortar schooners, with a number of ordnance ships, transports, &c.

Col. BILLY WILSON's famous regiment of New-York Zouaves have been quartered here for the last fourteen months; during which time they have been surely in the quiet enjoyment of every luxuary that this part of the country could afford. The men of this regiment have grown famous in the "forefinger way." They have so scrupulously attended to their own interests that they can lay their hands on that that was ever seen, or is now, the property of Secessionists. They spent a considerable portion of their time in Fort Pickens, forming a part of the garrison, and attaining the efficiency of the regular troops. They have been changed in a most surprising manner from New-York fire boys and freebooters into excellent soldiers.

The residence of Maj. CRAIG is occupied at present by Gen. ARNOLD as his headquarters, and that of Ex-Senator MALLORY by the famous BILLY WILSON. While passing the latter recently, I found a large body of the Zouaves hanging pictures recently around the cammey tops, transits and corridors, taking the benefit of a cool breeze with the greatest nonchalance—their legs dangling down, and acting generally as if perfectly satisfied with their present position, and determined to make the most of it. Col. WILSON was sitting on the front porch. I gave him a "good evening," and he returned the compliment with the military grace of a Commander-in-Chief, and the coolness of the oldest inhabitant."

News arrived here some time since of an anticipated attack on the City of New-Orleans by the rebels, and all of the troops were ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to that quarter, and among them the Zouaves. They were disappointed enough at not being sent to the front, but at last the Government was going to give them something to do in the way of fighting. They left for the Crescent City in the steamer *South Carolina*, and as the noble vessel passed the various men-of-war lying in the harbor here, they gave three cheers for the gallant Yankee tars. The guns of Fort Pickens thundered forth a final salute as the steamer passed safely over the bar with its cargo of humanity.

The steam sloop-of-war *Iroquois* has been ordered to the coast of Texas, to protect our interests in that quarter.

I learn that there is at present at Vera Cruz and on coast of Mexico a great number of first-class English frigates and steamers congregated, for what purpose it is difficult to conjecture.

Persons who have friends in our war vessels here, need feel no anxiety concerning the spread of the yellow fever. Its continuance with us was of short duration, and it has left us entirely now. Other epidemics have also vanished. Among the last victims of the fever was Lieut. COATES, a noble and efficient officer attached to Admiral FARRAGUT's ship, the *Hartford*. He has been sent home insane from the effects of the fever.

I learn that a paymaster, a chief-engineer, and a general marine officer could be advantageously used here at present, in addition to those with us now.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Gallipolis, Sept. 18, says:

"A report has been sent by the dispatches of the Associated Press to the effect that the Federal forces destroyed the salt-works near Charleston in their retreat from the Kanawha. This is a mistake. Only two out of about twenty of the works were destroyed, and they only partially. It is much to be regretted that there was a particle of machinery left unbroken, or a bushel of salt not consigned to the river. But our men are not to blame, as they were at the time closely pursued by 13,000 rebels, whose every energy was bent on cutting them off at Loup Creek, before reaching

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world. Good, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Kentucky, which is now the great point of interest, we have no later intelligence this morning. It is more than probable that a great battle was fought yesterday between BUELL and BRAGG. Our latest advices left the armies near each other, and it is hardly possible that a conflict can have been avoided—unless the rebels concluded to run, which they are said to have declared they would not do.

Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of his report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

J. B. KINSLOE, Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury the dead. Let me give you the figures. We were ordered to keep a strict account of both parties and bury them in separate graves. We buried 820 rebels, and 125 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania were also engaged with us, and worked a day longer than we did. I am told by their officers that the disproportion between the dead with them was greater than I have given above. I am satisfied, *from what I saw with my own eyes*, that the rebels lost ten to our one." The Washington *Star* adds to this authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. KINSLOE, the fact that within a few days immediately previous to the late reconnoissance of Col. MCLEAN to Warrenton, no less than three thousand of the rebel wounded in the battles of Maryland were sent through that town to Culpepper Court-House, their railroad terminus. It is easy to see from facts like these how little truth there is in REBY's estimate of five thousand as his loss in the engagement of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force in good health, and with all his artillery and trains, arrived at Greensburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. TOLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an ineffectual attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Dafbile, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' Cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp. Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 778 wounded, and 94 missing: total, 812. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MARMES, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. GILMORE, commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 2d, says that a band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Monroe County, Mo., by Col. SHARP, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dispatch from Hudson also states that the notorious brigand, Capt. SIDNEY, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer *Sunbeam*, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here yesterday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 260 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Java* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, with European advices to the 20th ult.—one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London *Times*, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The *Morning Post* thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where false millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of ¼d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was 92¾@93¼ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. THOMAS W. BLEES, for Street Commissioner, by

[illegible] proposed ordinance to issue [illegible] to bank currency, &c., be entertained at [illegible], to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 74, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flag-staff of the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the late battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session yesterday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by E. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. BYRNES, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, yesterday morning, resulting in a loss of $250,000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner *Theresa*, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, Sept. 19, a prize to the gunboat *W. G. Anderson*, N. D. OSBUN, Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

The Toronto *Leader* says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of nativity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman.

Gov. JOHNSON's family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The *Witness* says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

What the Opposition is Composed of.

There are three classes of men from whom votes may be expected to be cast for SEYMOUR. First and foremost are those whose secret sympathies are with the rebels, who would aid them if they could without danger to themselves. These men, who have exulted over every defeat of our armies, and have been downcast whenever the rebels have been defeated; who heartily hope to see the rebellion triumph, and who hang all the weight they can upon the nation to clog and embarrass it, are sure to vote for SEYMOUR. There is not one of them who could be got to vote against him on any consideration, because they well know that every vote cast for him will be welcomed in rebeldom, and that his election would be as likely to be followed by an illumination in Richmond as a victory of LEE's army. To these men we have no argument to address. They will go on in their course of wickedness. We only warn them not to go too far and commit themselves too openly.

The next class is made up of those men whose love for party is too great to be overborne by considerations of the public weal, and who overlook or are careless of the injury to the public, if only they see a prospect of securing place for themselves. There are many such among us. For a year or two they have been pretty quiet, because public feeling has been such that party schemes had no chance of success. But the moment that they think there is any chance, they spring forward and are active in their selfish operations. But we warn these men also that the people will remember those who place party above country, and that they will purchase dearly any little advantage which they may gain in that way.

Another class is made up of those who are dissatisfied with something or other in the course of the Administration, and seek to express their dissatisfaction by voting for men who are hostile to it. This dissatisfaction is not all of one kind. It is mainly among those who have heretofore clung to the slave power, and by long teaching, and often iteration, have come to feel as if hostility to Slavery was a dreadful and dangerous thing. Many of these men feel their sympathies with the Administration chilled by its hostility to Slavery, and they hope by voting for SEYMOUR to check that hostility. Others are dissatisfied because the war has not been pushed on with more vigor. They accuse the Administration of inability to put down the rebellion, and being discouraged, they prefer to "fly to evils that they know not of." Others have other causes of complaint.

Now, these men, assuming them to be loyal in heart, show a most extraordinary want of logic in the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR, which they draw from their premises. Granted that the Administration has erred, has been too Pro-Slavery, or too Anti-Slavery, has been too energetic or not enough so, the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR is a *non sequitur*. It is as if a man, because doctors are guilty of malpractice sometimes, should help a vessel with the yellow fever on board to run the Quarantine. It is as if burglars should break into our house, and one of the inmates, being dissatisfied with the actions of the Police, should join with the thieves and trip up the officers' heels.

Now, all these three classes of men are excessively indignant at being told that they are aiding and abetting the rebels. But this is the fact, and it is no answer for them to say that they have given their money and sent their sons to the war. ARNOLD gave his money and his blood for the country, but none the less did he help the enemy when he offered to give up West Point. And so the men who seek the election of SEYMOUR, whether they mean it or not, are helping the rebels, no matter what they have done before to hurt them. We wish that every one who proposes to vote for SEYMOUR would ask himself the question, What would JEFF. DAVIS advise me to do, if I were to ask him? Which vote would do most to please FLOYD and BENJAMIN, and TOOMBS and WISE, and LETCHER and the whole gang of thieving, perjured rebels, who have brought the country to this pass? Which vote would win for me the approbation of the Richmond newspapers? Which vote would gratify most and encourage most the rebel Generals? No honest man can answer these questions in any way but one. A vote for SEYMOUR will insure to any one the applause of the whole rebel crew. It is enough for us, and it seems to us that it must be enough for any man who loves his country, to know that this is so to insure our supporting WADSWORTH with all our energies. Show us what the rebels would have us do. We want nothing else to send us in the opposite direction.

One Secret of Rebel Success and How to Match It.

The wonderful success which has attended military operations by Stonewall JACKSON, and by the rebel STUART's Cavalry, is attributable almost exclusively to the celerity of their movements. The fact at once illustrates and sustains the proposition that, with an otherwise well appointed army, success is in a great measure simply a question of transportation. Increase the *mobility* of a corps, and we add largely to its effectiveness, make it more confident and formidable in attack, more secure in retreat, and at all times safer from danger at the hands of an active foe. As an army is of little use unless fed, and supplied with suitable ammunition, it can move only so rapidly as its trains can be forwarded. Notwithstanding the vital importance of the transportation department, however, no other branch of the public service suffers so much for lack of system and practical business sense and experience in its administration. The same is true, indeed, of the entire Quartermaster's Department of the army.

The Quartermaster's Department, to which the matter of transportation is committed, is oppressed with an herculean load of other and incongruous labor. It buys and furnishes all clothing and equipments of every description, purchases horses, wagons, forage for animals, &c., is supposed to have the care of them all, moves the army and its supplies, and then—by act of Congress—settles and pays all accounts which are not by law referred specially to some other bureau of the War Department! A Quartermaster, under the present no-system, in order to be thoroughly efficient, would need to have an intuitive perception and miraculous knowledge of twenty different branches of business, *each* of which outside the army is deemed as much as one man can well master or attend to. It follows, necessarily, that the army of the country constantly suffers from a want of foresight and practiced judgment and skill in the purchase and management especially of all means of transportation.

The British Government has vastly improved in all this, though it still has much to learn on the subject. The British army contains a distinct corps, termed the "Land Transportation Corps," from which we may well copy. It numbers some 1,200 officers and men, and is capable of indefinite expansion. It employs *enlisted* men for teamsters and mechanics, has non-commissioned officers and a sufficient number of commissioned officers, the whole under command of a Brigadier-General. This corps is thoroughly disciplined to its special duties, and to nothing else. In the United States army we hire as teamsters all the lazy and vicious fellows about the country who will not enlist, and who go and come very much as they please. We next employ wagon-masters to superintend these men and their teams, and then turn the whole over to the control and direction of officers of artillery, infantry or cavalry, who are almost without responsibility as to the care of the wagons and animals! In view of this utter lack of system and discipline, is it surprising that we have panics among teamsters on the slightest alarm, as at Bull Run and the White House? The wonder rather is that they are not more frequent, or that an army train is ever in its proper place and time, except when sandwiched between accompanying regiments of troops.

The chief officer of an organized system of transportation for our army, if we had such a man, would long ago have found some manageable substitute for the lumbering army wagons now in use. No respectable farmer, to-day, thinks of killing his stock by hauling such clumsy masses of timber and iron as were in general use fifty years ago. They have learned that greater strength and durability are to be had with far less weight and marked diminution in draft; but the army drags on after the old fashion, in wasteful expenditure of time, money and efficiency. In bad roads or a hilly country, the teams have quite enough to do in hauling their vehicles, and the loads are necessarily diminished, thus adding materially to the cost of transportation, and hampering the progress of the entire force. If for any reason there is sudden occasion to countermarch a wagon train on an ordinary road, it is impossible, with the vehicles now in use, because they cannot be turned with celerity. Soldiers unexpectedly attacked by superior numbers, while ad- [illegible] to be captured, for it scarcely stand still until the enemy come up, or go ahead into their hands. Surely a business man, practically familiar with transportation, could cure all this.

Again, an intelligent man at the head of the transportation department, having the experience essential to fitness for the place, would long ago have added thoroughly organized pack trains to each division of the army. For a wooded or mountainous country like Virginia, *nothing* can supply their place. With them there never would be any difficulty in forwarding ammunition to the front during an engagement, or temporary supplies to a wearied army after a long march, when the wagon trains are behind for any reason, as is so frequently the case. How often we hear of our troops being out of ammunition in the midst of a battle, because the wagons have not come up. At Williamsburgh we lost hundreds of brave men from this cause. A single pack train, with half-a-dozen men to manage it, would have saved all that, as any man must perceive. Pack trains are in use in all European armies, and the absence of them in our service has been a constant cause of surprise to foreign officers who have visited us. For extended cavalry reconnoissances, especially, pack trains with supplies are indispensable. They can go anywhere accessible to a company of infantry, and move quite as rapidly. It is astounding that, with a year and a half of war, our transportation department still fails to avail itself of so easily attainable a means of adding to its efficiency. The result is attributable to the fact that army officers, with rare exceptions, have not the least business experience or tact. Nor do they acquire it any more than a soldier acquires theology. The Creator does not often put the elements of a soldier, a merchant, a mechanic and an expressman within one and the same body; and it is idle to look for the kind of ability needed for the transportation department, at the hands of a man whose tastes, habits and education all tend to military pursuits, and have been developed solely with reference thereto.

The Logic of the Rebel Alarm.

The rebel newspapers at Richmond are very indignant and no little frightened about the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. They denounce its author as a "fiend," and portray with much vividness the horrors that will afflict the South if the Proclamation should lead to or instigate a servile revolt. Former attempts at insurrection are brought to mind, in which the negroes are said to have murdered women and children and "piled them in heaps." But the black insurgents were quelled and quickly and horribly destroyed.

These stories are told for a two-fold purpose. First, to make Mr. LINCOLN appear guilty of the murder of women and children and "piling them in heaps," if a servile revolt ensues—and secondly, to warn slaves what will be their fate, if they rise against their masters. Further, on this latter point the rebel papers expatiate on the duty of at once establishing a general, close and armed patrol all through the South to watch the slaves, and be prepared to suppress by sudden vengeance any effort at revolt.

Two reflections occur here, which are all we will present to-day in reply to this rebel view of the Proclamation. First, if that document should be followed by a servile revolt, Mr. LINCOLN could in no just sense be held accountable for the ensuing atrocities. His Proclamation is a kind warning to the rebels to avoid the danger of a revolt by a voluntary return to their duty and loyalty. If a General approaches a town to besiege it, and commands it to surrender, or to remove its women and children before he opens his batteries to reduce it by force, he has done his full duty under the rules of war. If the rebel city refuses to surrender, and refuses to remove the women and children, and the lives of such are lost in the siege, it is the fault of the obstinate and rebellious city, and not of the besieging General. Mr. LINCOLN is besieging the rebel States. He has given the rebels from now till the 1st of January next to surrender. If they do not, he tells them what will come next. If that eventuality will endanger their families, they have time to prepare for the emergency. Let them do so, and not whine about the fair result of their neglect of humanity to their families. If they love treason better than they love their wives and children, then they will stick to their rebellion, and let their families expiate the fearful penalty impending. Upon their own heads be the blood of the innocents!

In regard to the new general and armed patrol all through the South, got up on the scale indicated by the Richmond papers, we think the remark will be elicited, that it will require men, guns and ammunition to no small extent, and will thus bleed the Confederacy heavily in its weakest points. And the necessity of such a military establishment, watching against an outbreak of Slavery as frightened Sicilians on the side of Mount Etna might watch against a volcanic eruption, may coerce the admission even from the maddest zealot of secession that Slavery, after all, is not the strongest support of the South in its time of war.

GARIBALDI AND HIS BRAVES.—The announcement that GARIBALDI will return to America and enlist under the banner of freedom, is followed by an announcement that his followers are ready to take the same step. Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS has received the following from one of GARIBALDI's Colonels:

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15, 1862.

* * * I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and, if you think its execution possible, to favor me with an answer:

After the execrable betrayal by which the great GARIBALDI was captured at Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions which Government exercises toward them prompts them to emigration! *A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union!* After minute and detailed inquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by two hundred good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848—1849 and 1859—1860.

Can and will the State of New York engage them? [illegible] order of R. D. MORGAN?

They could all arrive ready equipped in New-York [illegible] accept my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my proffered services are accepted from this standpoint.

In the hope to be soon favored by an answer, I have the honor to subscribe, with the most profound respect,

A—— D——, Colonel.

Nothing could be more gratifying, and at the same time significant, than these generous offers of service. Dynastic and aristocratic Europe has chosen to bestow its sympathies upon the South. The Rebellion has friends in every palace of the Old World; while among the people the entire drift of sentiment and sympathy is on the side of the Union. The reason is obvious. The cause of the Secessionists is the common cause of aristocracy the world over. It is a war in favor of a privileged class; a war upon the working classes; a war against popular majorities; a war to establish in the New World the very principles which underlie every throne of Europe. The enemies of popular liberty beyond the sea can never be brought to look with approval and pleasure at the spectacle of successful democratic institutions, which this country, until two years ago, happily presented. They cannot suppress their interest in the cause of the Southern oligarchy which is to prove, if possible, the democratic experiment a failure.

GARIBALDI, and the popular classes in Europe, are equally interested in the struggle, and for a corresponding reason. They know the cause of the people, the world over, is depending upon the result here; and they offer to take a part in the contest, because the time, as recent events have shown, is not ripe for revolution in Europe, and because every blow successfully planted here, brings a European revolution nearer, and renders its triumph more sure.

We trust there will be no difficulty in the way of accepting the services of these noble veterans. Let red-tape for once go hang; and when the people have received the hero with prodigal demonstrations, let him lead his army of Freedom against the common enemy of the human race and its emancipation.

Oath-Taking in New-Orleans.

The last letter from our correspondent at New-Orleans, written a few days before the expiration of the season of grace preceding the putting in execution of the Confiscation Act, gave some very interesting details of the feeling and behavior of the wealthy Secessionists of the Crescent City, in view of that event. As the fated 23d of September drew ominously nearer and nearer, a corresponding desire was developed in hitherto recalcitrant rebel hearts to take the oath of allegiance; and it was observed that most of those who had been the noisiest in denouncing the Government then became the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." But the most notable fact detected by our observant and reflective correspondent was that, as the portentous day approached, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath gradually lessened, until the general sentiment among the Secessionists became—"*It don't amount to much, after all, and saves us from the effects of the Confiscation law.*"

This disposition certainly discloses an appalling state of moral license on the part of a society capable of thus playing with the most sacred of obligations. But it is no more than a fresh manifestation of a sentiment permeating Southern society, which has shown itself in a thousand forms during the whole progress of the rebellion, and which forces reflection back with new amazement on the system of political ethics which could thus have sapped the very foundations of all loyalty and honor. If, in fact, it had, with a refinement of Machiavellism, been designed to prepare a people for the gigantic crime that has drenched a continent in blood, the work could not possibly have been better done than by the diffusion, throughout the body politic, of those poisonous heresies regarding the duty and allegiance of American citizens which CALHOUN and the Southern political philosophers formulated into a system thirty years ago. Only such a training as this could have made possible the spectacle witnessed at the inauguration of Secession, when hundreds of high-minded and honorable men shuffled off their solemn oath of allegiance as though it were an idle jest. Only this, too, could have rendered possible that diabolical doctrine of "mental reservation," by which the people of the South have been taught to believe that they can swear a thousand oaths to support the Constitution, and yet mentally "reserve" a higher allegiance to their State. Only this, finally, could have brought about so low a condition of private honor and public morality as has been developed in New-Orleans, where men, from considerations of the basest selfishness, are willing to take oaths, which they stand consciously ready the next moment to break and to laugh at in the breaking.

These criticisms carry no reflection on the policy of the Government in causing the administration of the oath of allegiance. That measure was, indeed, one of absolute necessity; but the background of demoralization on the part of that population which has thus been brought into relief is none the less a subject of painful reflection. We are willing to believe, with our correspondent, that the effect on those whilom Secessionists of being thus publicly committed by solemn oath to allegiance to the Government will be highly beneficial. Hitherto, among the more wealthy and fashionable, it has been considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who have done so, or were connected with the Government, have been tabooed. But the new patriotism will level all these distinctions; and, heartless and selfish though the motive may be in taking the oath, the moment every resident is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans: social and political life is changed, the distinction between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. This is the compensation in what would be otherwise a very melancholy phenomenon. It is reasonable to hope that the compensation may not end here; but that one of the results of the great purging by fire which [illegible]

The Rebel Tax-Bill.

One of the most difficult problems in the science of taxation has always been to adapt internal duties to agricultural districts. The inhabitants, in their ordinary business, have so little money passing through their hands, that direct taxation, in such cases, has usually disappointed financial legislators. Such taxes are difficult to realize, and their collection is therefore expensive. They usually fall much below expectation, and are inevitably attended with popular odium. Hence, it has always been found best to reach the agricultural classes of any country by indirect rather than direct imposts. This principle has been adopted in our own recent tax-legislation, and in all the well-considered fiscal systems of modern Europe.

It is matter of no surprise, therefore, that the efforts of the rebels to contrive a system of direct taxation are opposed by difficulties, and give little relief to their bankrupt treasury. Thus their first tax-bill was a complete failure. It produced no more than ten millions of dollars, of which Virginia contributed $2,125,000; North Carolina, $1,400,000; Louisiana, $2,500,000; Alabama, $2,000,000; Mississippi, $1,500,000; Georgia, $494,126, and Florida $225,374. South Carolina does not figure in this list, inasmuch as although she was the first to unfurl the banner of rebellion, she finds it rather inconvenient to pay the bill. Hence, as she had taken at the outbreak of the war a portion of the floating debt, she adopted the ingenious device of paying her taxes in the certificates which she had thus in her possession.

Not discouraged, however, by the failures and disappointments of the past, the Confederate Congress has just elaborated a second and more stringent tax-bill. This measure is especially remarkable for two things. First, it discards State organizations. The tax is collected by the agents of the Richmond Government. South Carolina is thus precluded from a repetition of her ingenious manœuvre. Secondly, this new bill avoids the taxation of slaves. If the State Rights men are outraged by the former of these arrangements, they are, as slaveowners, propitiated by the second.

Excepting slaves, every source of wealth is taxed. All agricultural produce is to pay twenty per cent. The increase of all live stock is charged twenty per cent. And besides this there is an income tax of twenty per cent. additional. The whole amount on which the duty is laid, is officially estimated at seven hundred millions and the gross proceeds of the tax would, therefore, be one hundred and forty millions.

Since the time of the Spanish *alcavalas* a tax which beggared some of the richest and most thriving ports of Spain, ruined thousands of industrious citizens, and made whole provinces a desert, history does not record such an attempt at inordinate taxation. Such an impost as has just been imposed on the rebel States, by their bogus government, could not possibly be collected, except by some system of terror, or to meet some overwhelming emergency. For an impost which takes away one-fifth of the gross produce of any people, must encroach on their capital, and by lessening their means of payment, preclude payment itself. The financial aspects of the rebel cause become certainly more gloomy with every new development, and each succeeding change, so far as appears, must still be for the worse.

Treatment of Fugitives.

Among honorable men in the military service of every civilized nation, the case of deserters from the enemy has always been considered one calling for the utmost care and generosity of treatment.

To weaken the opponent by the voluntary withdrawal of his able-bodied men, is, of course, of the highest importance to the other belligerent, and great pains are taken to shield those abandoning him, from the consequences of their acts. The deserter especially trusts himself to the honor of the other party, and any officer with the least tinge of the feeling of a gentleman and true soldier, would, in case misfortune should compel him to surrender his forces to the enemy, guard the safety of the deserters to the last. He would be bound, as a man of honor, to be more careful of them, even than of his own men, knowing that the laws of war protected them, while the fugitives from the enemy were exposed to unknown and uncontrolled cruelties. So it has always been in the European service among officers who were true gentlemen. Where a fortress or a corps was surrendered, the first conditions were that the deserters or the fugitives, should have the same rights and privileges as all those surrendering themselves. The reasons for this are obvious. Apart from humanity and generosity, the giving up of deserters, or their non-protection, would deprive one belligerent of the greatest weapon of war against the other. Desertion has a fatal moral effect on your enemy. It weakens him also, physically, and strengthens your own army. To give up this weapon would be the height of folly.

The case is immensely strengthened, if the deserter from the enemy is the main source of his power, and if his return or his abandonment exposes him to incredible and terrible tortures. One would suppose that in such a case no officer with the smallest relic of humane feeling in his heart, or with the hope of ever mingling again with men of honor and military position, would dare to surrender or basely abandon such deserters. Such an act in Europe would bar a man from the name of a gentleman and the society of honorable men. It has been reserved for the most disgraceful surrender in this war—an act begun in cowardice and treachery—to have added to its damning disgrace of giving up almost without a blow 12,000 men and a fortified position,—the still more shameful procedure of abandoning to a

...general thanksgiving for our victory, to be publicly read and tortured, and sold into life-long slavery. It makes the blood of all honorable Americans burn with shame, that an act so mean and cowardly could be perpetrated under our flag, and by men in the National service. These poor men and women had, with unrelenting pains and under great dangers, abandoned the treasonable ranks of the enemy—hating having been forced to labor in his entrenchments, and all supporting his power and adding to his resources, and had taken shelter under the flag to which they were still loyal, confiding in our generosity and returning our protection by any labor that was required of them. They were free by act of Congress. They were deserters, and most useful to the enemy, if retaken. They were fugitives beneath the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The fact that they were poor and ignorant, that surrender or abandonment for them would be worse than death, ought to have made any honorable and humane officer the more concerned to protect them from the devilish cruelty to which they were exposed.

But, no! the fortress was basely surrendered by Col. MILES, or some other officer, and not a mention made of these two thousand deserters, who had trusted themselves to the nation's flag. They might have been so many cattle, for all he knew. He had not even the common instinct of the gentleman, to protect the weak who had put themselves under his care. Not a word was said of them, and now we hear from the Richmond papers that these poor creatures have been retaken to Slavery, and no doubt to a doom ten-fold worse than that from which they escaped.

Such acts are a disgrace to our National name. Wherever hereafter a surrender is made, the first condition should be the protection of all fugitives and deserters, and if the South violates the conditions, or the runaways are treated as were the ambulance-drivers at Manassas, a stern retaliation should be inflicted by the Government.

The Position in Kentucky.

The next battle of the war is to be fought in Kentucky. Any moment we may hear of the clash of arms between the forces of BRAGG and BUELL. And when the armies of these two Generals do meet, there will ensue the bloodiest duel that has been recorded since the rebellion began. Neither army has any amount of new or unskilful material in it. The soldiers of each are veterans all—tried in the fire of battle, purged of all weakness of body by the regimen of prolonged camp service—inured to fatigue by unparalleled marches, and hardened to the work expected at their hands by the daily sight of suffering and death, and by their own hardships, blunting the sensibilities and pleasures of living. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

Recent accounts represent the rebels to be fortifying Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky. This can hardly be. The town is not worth having. It is neither a fit depôt for provisions, nor valuable in any other way that we can see to the rebel army. To be sure the State Penitentiary is there, which, as a workshop, would be valuable if there were supplies of coal and iron to be had. But there are no such necessary articles; and after the rebels have taken the inmates from the States' Prison and put them into their ranks as brother soldiers, *they will have got all of Frankfort* that was most valuable to them. Of these jail-birds, the rebel Generals could truthfully report to JEFF. DAVIS: "We have liberated many of the oppressed sons of Kentucky—imprisoned for their Southern sympathies (as manifested in such peccadilloes as cheating and perjury)—and they have shown their gratitude by rallying under the flag of the Stars and Bars."

Instead of Frankfort being a valuable offensive military point, it is one of positive weakness and danger to Gen. BRAGG. It is on the north bank of the Kentucky River, and as there is only one other bridge over the Kentucky River from its mouth to its source, besides the two at Frankfort, it will clearly be against the policy of the rebels to get any considerable body of their army on the north side of that stream. This reason will also forbid the attempt to hold Lexington, Ky. We are prepared to hear of the evacuation of Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Mount Stirling, after plundering all, and the concentration of the entire rebel army near Harrodsburgh and Danville, two towns ten and fourteen miles south of the Kentucky River, and near the centre of the State, from which three routes out of the State diverge. There, if at all, it seems most likely that BRAGG will make his stand and fight for the possession of Kentucky.

Pork and Beans.

We have before us a letter from a Hebrew correspondent, who adverting to the exemption from military duty of Quakers, Shakers, and such religious orders as deem it incompatible with their religion to fight, asks the pertinent question: "Why should I not be exempted because of my religious intolerance to the army ration? Must I be forced to partake of a dish that is forbidden by my law, and of which a large portion of my allotted food is composed?"

We can hardly take up the query and answer it as especially adapted to the Hebrew, although we believe there are many patriotic men of the persuasion marching on with the Union army, but as a proposition applying at large, the pork question is worthy of consideration. We hold it as a fact, not patent, that the smallest item connected with the physical well-being of the army, assumes an importance at this moment as great as that which affects its moral. Good food is as much a necessity of war as good powder, and should be equally well tested and chosen.

We candidly believe that our ill-arranged army ration is doing as much to destroy our men as the bullets of the enemy. Pork! pork! perpetually pork! and beef, perpetually beef! It does not require medical authority to know that there is an instinctive craving in every organism for a variety of food; and no matter how excellent any one article may be, too frequent use only inspires disgust and loathing, and consequently a failure to nourish. A ration composed wholly of cereals and animal food, is ill adapted for health in Winter, but in Summer is simply a slow poison. If, as is now the case, a large portion of those meats are salted, the evil is heightened and the system works to the promotion of bilious and scorbutic diseases.

For the ill feeding of our soldiers in the field there is no excuse whatever. Nothing is gained on the score of economy, for the soldier that is ill-fed, whether ill fed by shortness of provender, by badness of quality or by rankness and ignorance of dietary, is a burden upon the State, and unable to encounter the mental or physical responsibilities of his position. A battle upon a well-collected stomach is half won. There is no reason that a positive schedule for the soldiers' ...through every exigency and every season. The whole country teems with an abundance of food that is ...finest form preferable substitutes for the perpetual pork and beans, an abundance that would flow in on our ill-fed armies if the signal be but given and the market thrown open for competition. There is a vast ...list of Fall vegetables and fruits enough wasted in some small districts to put new life and health into a hundred thousand men. There is no reason why these necessities should not be forwarded from the localities of the formation of regiments, and the people ...called on to contribute each his mite. They have responded grandly to the call for luxuries for the sick and wounded, is there any less reason that they should respond to the wants of those that are in health when the object is to retain that health which is to make the soldier effective on the battle-field?

Again, the army ration gives no spices or strong aromatic substance, while every physician knows that health cannot be kept without them, especially in a hot climate. Pepper, onions, thyme, sage, garlic, parsly, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon are as absolute as bread, and must find their way wherever alcohol is debarred.

These are suggestions for every domestic circle having one of its members in the camp. In these days of easy transportation there will be no difficulty in each and every family sending forward that which will add to the comfort and health of the soldier. Whatever tends to alter the diet and make a change from the daily routine, will be as much an era as DELMONICO's to the dinnerless, or *la hotel* feed to a Pike's Peak digger.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR GAZETTE.

Order Transferring the Gunboat Fleet.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *Oct. 1, 1862.*

Under the act of Congress of the 16th July, 1862, the Western Gunboat Fleet is this day transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer to the officers of the navy authorized to receive them, the vessels, naval stores, supplies, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred.

The Chief Quartermaster, Capt. G. D. WISE, of the gunboat fleet, will settle up all indebtedness of the fleet to 1st October, make the usual returns, and will close his accounts and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General.

In thus transferring this fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department to the Navy Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to the officers both of the Army and the Navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed upon this dangerous service of the gunboat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted. The brilliant and important services of the gunboats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Pittsburgh Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and generally in independent action or in co-operation with the Army on the Western rivers, will constitute some of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country, and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion. They have the thanks as well deserved of this Government, and of the people of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

THE WAY OPEN TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is now believed that yesterday there was no armed body of rebels nearer Washington than at the Rappahannock Station of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, fifty miles out from Alexandria, and even there nothing but an outpost garrison of five small regiments, hardly numbering a couple of thousand in all.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, is understood to be investigating all the *circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry*, and has summoned a large number of *witnesses in the case.*

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY IN GEN. SIGEL'S DIVISION

Major A. SWARTS, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, is discharged from the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the appointment of Chief of Artillery to Gen. SIGEL'S *corps d'armée.*

THE REMAINS OF COL. RODERICK MATHESON.

The remains of Col. RODERICK MATHESON, of the Fourteenth California or Thirty-second New-York Regiment, who died from wounds received at Crampton Gap, Maryland, will leave this city for New-York to-morrow afternoon. At a meeting of Californians now here, Senator MCDOUGAL, Chairman, and the following named gentlemen of this city were appointed a Committee to receive the remains of the gallant dead: Messrs. C. K. GARRISON, GEORGE WILKES, W. T. COLEMAN, WARREN LELAND, CHARLES A. STETSON and ALFRED E. TILTON. These gentlemen are expected to meet at the Astor House on Sunday, to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the part assigned them.

SOLDIERS AT THE HOSPITALS.

It has been determined to relieve the soldiers now on duty at the several hospitals here, and to fill their places with convalescents. They are to be supplied with arms taken from discharged soldiers.

THE CAPITOL HOSPITAL.

The Capitol now contains about 1,700 patients. Both wings, as well as rostrum, are occupied.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Medical Inspector, detailed to examine the convalescent camp at Alexandria, has made his report. He broadly intimates that there has been grave neglect in high quarters, in permitting the camp to remain in its present condition so long, but at the same time intimates that the reports of gross outrages on patients, given in State Relief Association statements, are decidedly Munchausenish.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS.

The abuse of leaves of absence and furloughs is to be remedied, as is indicated in a recently issued order by Gen. BANKS. They are to be granted only on the most pressing necessity, for thirty days, and not extended.

PLUNDERING IN VIRGINIA.

Union citizens of Fairfax County, Va., complain of depredations committed on their property by a party of men, mostly deserters from the Union army, who have banded themselves together for plundering purposes, roaming through Loudon and Fairfax Counties, and in seizing and appropriating any property they can find which suits their fancy. They prowl around in squads of a half-dozen each, and make no distinction between the property of Unionists and Secessionists. A cavalry force will be dispatched from Gen. BANKS' headquarters for their dispersion and capture.

STRAGGLING REBELS.

A scouting expedition, out to beyond Centreville, caught four straggling rebels yesterday.

SPIES CAPTURED.

HENRY VALENTINE was captured to-day by one of Gen. HALLECK's scouts, near Leesburgh, as a spy. He was provided with a pass from the rebel Gen. MACALL, and was acquiring all the information he could about our movements. HIRAM MCKINNEY, another rebel spy, was taken in the same way.

RELEASED.

JACKSON, the letter-carrier recently arrested by the military authorities on his return from Richmond, charged with complicity with the rebels, has been released and restored to the performance of his duties by the Postmaster of this city.

DISMISSED.

Col. H. F. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, having marched with a detachment of his regiment in April from Racine to Prairie du Chien, without having his commissariat duly provided and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price, without due regard to the interests of the Government, has, by directing ...of the United States.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Paroled prisoners are reporting themselves to the Provost-Marshal's office daily. A large number of paroles are yet out, and it is a matter of doubt whether they ever will be returned, the chivalric gentlemen who gave them having "skedaddled" South.

THE REBELS TAKEN AT WARRENTON.

The exact number of prisoners taken and paroled by Gen. STAHL, at Warrenton, is 1,032. There were members from almost every regiment in the rebel service. A great many had had their limbs amputated. About twenty officers, none higher than captain, were among the lot. Their list has been received at Gen. BANKS' headquarters. A great many rebel wounded are at Culpepper.

AN OFFICIAL REBEL.

The charges against VINCENT E. JACKSON, an employe in the city Post-office here, and who was arrested on Wednesday, are said to be, that during his late imprisonment in Richmond with the captured nurses, he associated suspiciously with the rebels, giving them information relative to the fortifications around Washington, and that the easiest way for them to get here was from the Maryland side; and also that he brought letters from Richmond rebels to parties residing here. He has been sent to the Old Capitol, and will probably be tried by Court-martial.

REBEL MAIL AGENT.

A man named GRIDSEY was arrested yesterday while trying to pass out of our lines at Alexandria. Upon being searched letters to parties in Richmond were found upon his person. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

Some Suggestions for the Consideration of President Lincoln.

SIR: The writer of this, a Southern man and slaveholder, has watched with much interest the various propositions being urged relative to the disposition of the contrabands who have been freed by the operations of the military power of the Government. Something should be done of a more speedy character for the relief both of the Government and these people themselves, than is likely to be done by the colonization scheme. For this purpose the following suggestion is submitted to your consideration:

That the President shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall establish an agency in this city, to which all contrabands in this District shall report themselves and where a list shall be kept of those having employment and those who have not. And that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to open communication with farmers in the North who may wish to employ labor to replace that which has been withdrawn by the absence of laborers in the army, and thus secure to the contrabands immediate employment on farms in the country. As these contrabands stand somewhat in the relation of wards to the Government, the Commissioner might be authorized to apprentice them, with their consent, for a term of one or two years, securing in a proper manner the wages of their labor.

Similar agencies ought to be appointed at other places for the same purpose. This project might be made a branch of the colonization scheme, as the contrabands would thus be able to realize the means of establishing themselves comfortably in some colony hereafter.

There are many reasons which might be urged in favor of this plan, of which a few will be stated. It would prevent the congregation of large bodies of contrabands in our cities, where they come in contact with large numbers of foreign laborers, and thus prevent those disgraceful mobs against the negroes, some of which have occurred lately in the North. It would also set these negroes to labor to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and prevent the demoralization and vice which they are sure to contract in cities. And it would supply a large body of agricultural laborers to raise food for the soldiers who have gone to the war, and whose labor they would replace. To employ them in the army subjects them to recapture and to cruel vengeance where they have had masters.

So grave has become the question of a supply of labor, that Mr. Secretary SEWARD has thought it not improper to address our foreign Consuls on the subject, and to encourage foreign immigration. Why not, at least temporarily, make use of the large supply of strong and healthy laborers furnished by the contrabands? If some person acquainted with the negro character were appointed, as suggested, there is no doubt but that much good would result, in giving these people employment, and ridding the Government of much trouble and expense on their account.

Agreeing with your "*oft-expressed personal wish* that all men, everywhere, could be free," and professing to be a better friend of the negroes, free or slave, than those who claim to be his peculiar guardians, the above views are respectfully submitted.

A CLAY WHIG.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

OBITUARY.

—Edward O. Wright, Second Lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) died in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, on Sept. 26, of a wound received in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30. Lieut. Wright enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., on April 20, 1861, but as he was among those whom that corps was obliged to reject, because it was so full when it left this City for the seat of war, he enlisted, on April 22, in Duryea's Zouaves, which was then forming. During the stay of the regiment at Fort Schuyler, its encampment in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, he discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity. In the battle of Big Bethel, on June 10, 1861, he bore himself with great bravery and coolness. Although he was always foremost in the succession of battles and skirmishes before Richmond in which the Zouaves won such distinction, Sergt. Wright, for his services in the ranks had been rewarded with promotion, escaped without a scratch, and for bravery displayed in the battle of Gaines' Mills he was made a Second Lieutenant. In the battle of Groveton, or Second Run No. 2, which was fought on Aug. 30, he was wounded by a Minié ball, which struck his left arm near the socket, passed through his lung and finally lodged between his shoulder blades. Could he have received immediate attention his life might have been spared, but he lay on the field until the afternoon of the next day, when the ball was extracted. After submitting to this operation he dragged himself to Centreville, where he was paroled, and thence was sent within the National lines. He was promptly taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, but the excellent care which he there received came too late to revive his failing energies, and he died as we have already stated, on Sept. 26. During all his sufferings, which were at times intense, he gave a striking example of patience to those around him. His company, which had become attached to him as few companies are to their commanders, will miss him in camp and on the battle-field, and a wide circle of friends in this City, who knew and appreciated his worth, mourn his loss.

—Ex-United States Senator Miller, of New-Jersey, who died at Morristown on Tuesday last, was born in German Valley, Morris County, in November, 1790, and was therefore in his 92d year. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education, studied law with his brother, W. W. Miller, and after admission to the bar, practiced extensively in the Supreme and other general Courts of the State, retaining his office at Morristown. The prominence which he attained in his profession, and his firm Whig principles, secured him an election to the upper branch of the State Legislature in 1838, and in 1840 he was chosen United States Senator, where he was the associate of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Wright and other statesmen of that stamp. He received the indorsement of a reelection at the termination of his first term, and served until 1853, with entire satisfaction to his constituents. After the dissolution of the Whig Party, Mr. Miller attached himself to the Republican, with which he acted till his death. During our present troubles he had been a warm and to the measure his health permitted, an active supporter of the Government and of the Union. He and Mr. Lincoln, by the way, were old acquaintances; and there existed between them a strong mutual confidence. In Morristown, where he resided, and throughout the entire circle of his acquaintance, Mr. Miller was universally esteemed for his private virtues. Although not a man of brilliant talents, he discharged every trust committed to him with the utmost integrity of purpose, and with the greatest fidelity.

—Mr. William G. Hewes, a prominent merchant of New-Orleans, died at Holly Springs, Miss., a few days since, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was a native of Boston, went to New-Orleans in the Fall of 1818, and soon attained a leading position among the commercial men of that city. For several years he was President of the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans. Following the great commercial revulsion of 1837, 1842, he met with reverses, and partially withdrew from active mercantile pursuits, turning his attention to the cultivation ...of sugar, in which he was favored. On the organization of the Bank of America, he was selected as its President, called previously, however, to the Presidency of the Great Western and Opelousas Railroad, which he managed with great ability. Mr. Hewes married in New-Orleans about the year 1824. His wife died eight years since, but several members of his numerous family survive.

The calamities of civil war are fast penetrating our almost every social circle. In the recent death of Mr. J. A. Leonard the amateurs of chess have suffered an irreparable loss.

Born in the City of New-York, on the 21st of November, 1842, Mr. Leonard gave early evidence of an unusual capacity for that most difficult and scientific of all recreations—the time-honored game of chess. At the period of his leaving for the seat of war his proficiency was such that, among all his competitors, Paul Morphy, the world's Chess Champion, could alone claim any superiority over him; while as a blindfold player, Mr. L. performed feats unsurpassed by any other master.

In February last he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade. He was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Savage Station, and conveyed to Richmond, where for upward of three months he suffered the hardships of prison discipline, aggravated by the usual inhumanities and barbarities practiced upon our captured soldiers in the South.

Insufficiency and inferiority of food, together with exposure and scant clothing, made such inroads upon his constitution that his release on parole came but too late, and he expired at the Military Hospital in Annapolis, of scorbutic diarrhœa, superinduced by the above-named causes, on the 16th of September last.

—Mayor Taber, of Fall River, Mass., died in in that place on Monday last. He had been at the head of the municipal government since 1860, and in 1839 was a member of the State Legislature.

PERSONAL.

—Brig.-Gen. J. A. Logan was spoken of as a candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District of Illinois. In a letter declining to have his name used, he wrote:

"I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment to the *Union*. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power. No! I am to-day, a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and boodless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field—to die, if needs be—for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war or preservation has become a *fact* established. Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interest it may effect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war *for the preservation of the Union.* Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented forever. If the South, by her malignant treachery, has imperilled all that was her great and wealthy, and it is to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions, until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition."

—Parson Brownlow writes to the Philadelphia *Press* a sketch of his remarks at Detroit, a few days since. This is what he has to say about emancipation:

"I am aware that my views are desired upon the subject of the late emancipation proclamation of the President, about which there is quite a sensation on this ground. I am a Pro-Slavery man, and a true Southerner by birth, raising and education. I have defended the 'peculiar institution,' ever since I have defended any measure, and I am here what I am when I am in the South, having nothing to disguise. If the policy of the President is, as I understand it to be, to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and to compensate loyal men for theirs, I am with him—allowing, as does the proclamation, all rebellious States three months to come back in, and thus secure their slaves. The measure is *useless* in the revolted States; it can't be *enforced*, because the most simple Post-office law can't be enforced. I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of that class of radical men among you who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call '*nigger on the brain.*' The only point in the whole thing is this: The rebels intended, when pressed to the wall, as they will be, to issue a proclamation freeing all the negroes themselves, as a last desperate means of inducing England to acknowledge their independence. This done, they would have placed the United States Government in the false attitude of fighting to perpetuate Slavery. And all there is of the matter is simply this: Mr. Lincoln has taken the start of Jeff. Davis. I am for standing by the Government, the Army and Navy, and backing them up, as the means of putting down this rebellion. The Administration will commit errors, and has done so; and when had we an Administration that did not? Let us distinguish between the President and the Government, and cling to the latter as long as life clings to us."

—The Cleveland District Court has been engaged for some days in trying one of the most extraordinary cases of breach of promise of marriage ever brought before a jury. The plaintiff is Henrietta D. Collins, and the suit is brought against Rufus Paine *for the recovery of damages. The original suit was* brought by Henrietta D. Collins, *vs.* Rufus Paine, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by reason of breach of promise of marriage, and fraud and deceit, by means of which, under the form of marriage, he obtained possession of her person, and lived and cohabited with her as his wife for a period of several months, while in fact, as was claimed, he had a wife then living by whom he had raised a family of children. The defence set up by him, was, that although he had lived with the last named woman for a period of over twenty years as his wife, and had raised a family of children by her, and had held her out as his lawful wife, and her children as his lawful children, and had caused her to sign deeds with him as his wife, and perform all the duties of a lawful wife, yet that she was never legally married to him, and the marriage ceremony which was performed between himself and HENRIETTA D. COLLINS made them legally and actually man and wife, and so he was guilty of no fraud, and committed no wrong to HENRIETTA D. COLLINS. The case has been tried before, and then resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

—The Ohio *State Journal* has the following paragraph:

"It has been repeatedly stated that Gen. Schenck lost his sword in the late fight in which he was wounded. This proves to have been altogether a mistake. We are informed by those on the field that he was in the act of waving his sword aloft over his head and shouting to his command, when he was struck by a ball in the wrist. The bullet passed along the hand, tearing the fingers, and, striking the hilt of his sword, hurled it from his grasp, and drove it some 20 feet from him. As his men were removing him from the field, he persisted with almost frantic demands to remain, and that he might recover his sword. In conformity with Gen. Schenck's commands, and on his refusal to leave the field without it, an orderly sought for it and recovered it; and it was handed to him by a former *attaché* of this office. The sword hilt was pretty severely marred by the ball that wounded the General."

—Mr. Bringaurst, who addressed the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia, on Sept. 30, described the scene he witnessed at Gen. McClellan's headquarters the Sunday following the battle. Gen. McClellan requested a Bishop from Minnesota to hold Divine service, in which he assented, and the attendance was very large. At the close, the General invited the Bishop to enter his tent, and detained him there until evening, and then collected his Staff and Generals, and the night was spent in religious exercises. Gen. McClellan stated that the cause for which they were fighting was just, but the prayers of God were needed to insure success. That night the Bishop slept on the couch of the General, while that officer slept on the ground. In the morning, when the minister was about to leave for the hospitals, Gen. McClellan requested him to say to the brave boys that he remembered them and sympathized with them in their sufferings.

—In the battle at Munfordsville, a man detailed from the Sixty-seventh Indiana acted as No. 2 of a gun of the Twelfth Indiana Battery. While engaged in putting the rammer to the muzzle of the gun, he was shot through the mouth, his teeth and a part of his tongue being cut away. He looked in the direction from which the shot came, then rammed the charge home, stood to see the effects of the shot, gave his rammer to another gunner and retired. Col. Wilder met him again at Munfordsville, when Buell passed through, and the man ran out to meet him. The absence of a part of his tongue rendered it difficult for No. 2 to speak, but he managed to say, "Colonel, I can't do much talking, but I can fight like h—l, and the doctor says I can go it again soon. I want you to have me with you."

—As the train from Hartford was nearing Springfield on the morning of Sept. 27, the engineer discovered a large log upon the track, with a yoke of oxen attached and standing just alongside of the rails. The engine struck the timber and threw it off the rails. No serious damage was done to the train, though the shock was considerably what railroad men call "set up." The teamster had got "stalled" on the rails, and hearing the train approaching left for the woods.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, with Col. Clark B. Lagon, Inspector-General of the West, and Col. T. L. Dickey, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last. The General is looking remarkably well, although bearing some marks of the fatigues of his summer campaign.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* recently tried to say that the claims of Albert Williams to the Attorney-...the competitors made it quickly, and so it went into the paper.

—Brig.-Gen. Crawford, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, is still at the residence of his father, at Chambersburgh, Penn., within hearing of cannon fired upon the field where he received his injury. Until very recently, fears were entertained lest tetanus might ensue, but all symptoms of this disease have disappeared, and hopes of his speedy recovery are now confidently entertained.

—Col. Wilder, who, with his Indiana troops, made such a gallant defence of Munfordsville, has been exchanged and returned to Louisville with the advance of Gen. BUELL's army.

—Two Tennesseans, who were cutting quite a figure in Cincinnati as persecuted loyalists, have been recognized as bitter rebels by some of their victims, and have been committed as spies.

—William C. Pierrepont, Esq., has resigned his seat in the Board of Trustees of Hobart College. The Hon. Washington Hunt has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

—Gens. Morris and Reynolds both decline to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General lately tendered them.

—The name of Rev. Thomas Starr King is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senatorial delegation from California.

—Brig.-Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is staying with his family in Warren, Herkimer Co., for a few days.

—Gen. Tyler and staff are in Chicago, whither they have been ordered to organize the paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas.

The Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Rodman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. RODMAN arrived here on Friday morning, and lay in state until noon to-day at the State House, when the funeral ceremonies took place.

The remains of the brave and fearless soldier were escorted by a large turn-out of citizens, and by the military, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, the Horse Guards, and Battery H.

The funeral services, which were very solemn and impressive, were conducted by President SEARS and Rev. D. J. HALL. Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Mayor RODMAN, who presided, Governor SPRAGUE Senator ANTHONY, ABRAHAM PAYNE and Rev. Dr. SEARS.

The remains were taken to South Kingstown, late the residence of Gen. RODMAN, this afternoon. They will be deposited in their last resting place to-morrow. The ceremonies to-day were very imposing.

Union Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Union Democratic Congressional Convention for the District composed of Livingston, Ontario and Yates Counties, assembled here to-day. Every county was fully represented. Hon. SCOTT LORD, of Livingston, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Dr. Wolf's Essay on Chronic Diseases should be read by the afflicted. To be had gratis on application at No. 129 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by mail. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only branch of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

APLIN—CLINE.—In Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 29th ult., by Rev. D. E. Latham, Mr. WILLIAM APLIN, Reporter for the New-York Associated Press, to Miss M. ELIZABETH CLINE, of Grand Rapids.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 3 NATHANIEL P. BOSWORTH, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Judge Bosworth, No. 216 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CUTHBERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., JOHN H., son of John H. and Maggie A. Cuthbert, aged 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at her father's residence, ELIZABETH H., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hardman, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 159 East 125th-st., near 3d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

HAYES.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Oct. 4, ADELL, youngest daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Hayes, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday, Oct. 5,) at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

KNICKUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, HENRY H. KNICKUM, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Horace E. Knickum, No. 203 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 38 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Wm. Harvey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, on 163d-av., between 23d and 166th-sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 155d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at 3:30 P. M.

LONGWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., JAMES LONGWORTH.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house.

LAIRD.—At his residence in Spring Valley, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, JACOB M. LAIRD, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

HAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON HAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Hagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 3d-st.

VALENTINE.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, ANTHONY F. VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. Monday Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 471.—Oct. 4, 1862.
19, 9, 7, 44, 29, 51, 50, 66, 75, 22, 64, 15, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.
74, 18, 65, 63, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Oct. 4, 1862.
53, 57, 49, 68, 48, 34, 77, 40, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 347.—Oct. 4, 1862.
58, 61, 25, 54, 30, 70, 3, 35, 74, 73, 49, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.
Wilmington, Del.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery.
With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS,
One, Two, Three, and Five Dollars each.
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.
I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss DIX's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyor or Director's of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.

Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. DIX, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses; but not before.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN No. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men can receive it all up
COMPANY D,
JOSEPH E. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE
RECRUITING FUND.

The Treasurer acknowledges, with pleasure, the following contributions to the above-named fund:

Chas. S. Kirkland	$100	C. H. Isham	$5
John Graham	100	Thos. Small & Co.	5
Devlin & Co.	100	Hoyt B

The New-York Times, Sunday, October 5, 1862

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Boarding School for Boys, pleasantly situated in a healthy and retired village, will open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of October, next. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at the office of this paper, or at the residence of the subscriber. Address F. G. HOLT, A.M., Principal.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, a second hand cutter to work in a factory. Wages, $7 per week. Address Box No. 1,000 New-York Post-office.

TODD & HAVERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Portable Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Circular Saws, Mandrels, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, Shafting, Boxes, Couplings, Iron Castings, &c. Nos. 7 and 9 Gold-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn.

MACHINERY, &c.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives to obtain their rights should send or call at our office. Pay, Prize Money, &c. Fee examinations of cases. Circulars free. WILLIAM H. SOMES & BROWN, No. 5 Park-place, New-York City.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS—MANTELS SOLD AT auction every Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at MARBLE-YARD, No. 64 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 100 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Also, at No. 64 1st-av., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Also, at No. 100 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Also, at No. 64 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 100 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., every day in the week, at private sale

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Continued from First Page.]

owing, and I cannot help expressing the pride I feel in commanding such valiant soldiers as they have proved themselves. I have to mourn the loss, in this last battle, of Lieut.-Col. Ross, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer and amiable gentleman—killed at the Stone Bridge by a shell.

Lieut.-Col. Cameron, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was slightly wounded. I annex a list of killed, wounded and missing, amounted to: Killed, 67; wounded, 311; missing, 9; total, 472. Loss, in both engagements, 885.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD FERRERO, Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. E. D. Sumner, Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

General Report of Gen. French.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION, SUMNER'S CORPS, CAMP ON THE ANTIETAM-FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Tucker, Chief of Staff, Sumner's Corps:

COLONEL: My Division, composed of Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER'S and KIMBALL'S Brigades, and three regiments of new levies, under the command of Col. DWIGHT MORRIS, Fourteenth Connecticut, having been in readiness since daybreak on the 17th inst., was put in motion by order of the General commanding the Corps, at about 7½ A. M.

The Antietam Creek was forded by the Division marching in three columns of brigades, MAX WEBER on the left, the new regiments in the centre, and KIMBALL'S Brigade on the right. When my left flank had crossed the creek, the division faced to the left, formed its three lines of battle, adjusted its and connected with SUMNER'S, and immediately moved

[illegible]

The report of Col. MORRIS, Fourteenth Connecticut, commanding brigade, exhibits the services of his command. There never was such material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any.

Receiving orders from the General-in-Chief (Gen. MCCLELLAN) to hold my position to the last extremity, it was done, but not without terrible loss. My loss was 1,512; killed and wounded 1,314, and missing 198.

The flags, prisoners and arms captured are detailed in the subordinate reports.

(Signed) W. H. FRENCH,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Division.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CO. E.

The following is a list of casualties in Co. E, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the recent battles:

IN THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUG. 29 AND 30, 1862.

Killed—Wm. Kaiser.

Wounded.

Corp. Geo. W. Waterbury—head.
Wm. Krekel—mortal.

Missing.

Daniel McGinley and Wm. Wood.

The dead and wounded were left on the field.

IN THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Leander Reynolds—head and arms, slight; killed at Antietam.
Cyrus Lewis—leg, slight.

IN THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Patrick Doyle—hand, slight.
Corp. Arthur Dale—severe; leg amputated.

IN THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM BRIDGE, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Killed.

Corp. Leander Reynolds.
Patrick Quigley.
John Thompson.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Wm. Berryman—arm, slight.
Sergt. Robt. Anderson—side, severe.
Sergt. Jos. McCloy—leg, slight.
Corp. Chas. W. Watson—head, slight.
John Bright—head, slight.
Geo. Dangler—arm, severe.
J. S. Dowling—slight.
Thos. Flanagan—head, slight.
J. Hughes—ear, slight.
Ezra Miller—side, severe.
Geo. Ruhman—shoulder, severe.
Chas. Stevens—leg, slight.
Eleazer K. Teed—arm, slight.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Fight at Sarcoxi, in the South-west.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat* of last evening says that rumors were afloat of heavy artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxi.

To-day these rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place at Sarcoxi.

The number of the enemy's force is unknown, and we have not yet learned the result of the fight.

A refugee from Gen. MCNEIL'S command came in to-day, and from him we learn that nearly every able-bodied man in the northern portion of Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee.

The treatment of those living in Northern Arkansas is represented as most cruel. Their homes are robbed by armed bands of plunderers, who seize all the men and all the property that can be of any possible use to their army, leaving women and children to starve for want of the necessaries of life.

Advices from Sarcoxie, dated Sept. 28, says that two brigades of the Kansas army had arrived there. The guerrilla CORTEZ, with 200 men, was at Newtonia, fifteen miles south of that place, when GEN. SOLOMON'S advance guard arrived, but a rebel Major who was there on a visit made his escape and gave CORTEZ notice of our approach, when he retreated South.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and that Gen. HINDMAN, with 30,000 men, is in Arkansas, near the Missouri State line, and that as soon as they join forces, they will march directly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of the rich booty the rebels are promised when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Safe Arrival of Gen. Morgan's Force at Greensburgh, on the Ohio.

The Trains and Artillery All Safe.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE RETREAT.

The Works at Cumberland Gap Left in Ruins.

THE RETREAT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Capt. HOUSER, of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, dated Greensburgh, Ky., 3d, says: Gen. GARRARD MORGAN arrived with his whole command at Greensburgh this evening. He brought all his trains and artillery with him. His men are in fine health, notwithstanding the many hardships they have undergone in their march from Cumberland Gap.

The *Commercial* says Gen. MORGAN'S retreat was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During its march northward, our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry. MORGAN maintained the offensive throughout. One division marched twenty-four successive hours for three days. Our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All the guns of the Gap were brought away except six 32-pounders, which were too heavy for transportation, and the trunnions were knocked off of them before they were abandoned.

Greensburgh, Ky., is fifteen miles above Portsmouth, Ohio.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON and ALEX. LONG were nominated for Congress yesterday, by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts.

A military order was issued to-day, suspending all drills in the city military organizations till further orders.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 4.

MR. M. C. GARRARD, Quartermaster in Gen. MORGAN'S Division, telegraphs the following to the Madison (Ind.) *Courier*:

The advanced brigade of Gen. G. W. MORGAN'S command, from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greensburgh, Ky., on the 3d inst., after an exhausting march of sixteen days, having roads to make in many places.

The men are shoeless, hatless and naked, and for days were without rations. They had to gather subsistence from the corn standing in the fields, which they grated to make bread of, after the fatigues of the day.

The men bore their hardships and privations and the fatigues of the march with the greatest fortitude. They marched twenty hours a day, skirmishing in the woods, on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in their front and rear to capture them.

The enemy blockaded the way all along the march and at every suitable place harassed our column as much as possible.

Our force is 10,000 strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of them being twenty-pounders.

We had 400 wagons, all of which we brought off safely.

The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reception of Gen. Buell's Troops at Louisville—A Review by Gen. Rousseau—The Defensive Works—The Work which is to be Done—Signs of an Early Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

This morning our troops removed their camps to a beautiful oak wood, two and a half miles southwest of the city and close to the Oakland Race Course. As brave and true a set of men as ever impressed for battle are gathered around us. The divisions of ROUSSEAU, WOOD, CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK are all near by. I cannot send this letter without saying a few words for Louisville and her noble, patriotic citizens. As the splendid and worn-out army of Gen. BUELL passed through the streets of the city, cheer followed cheer from the citizens and the sidewalks, while from the windows of the residences and the balconies of hotels and palatial mansions the smiles of the ladies beamed a joyous welcome. The flag of our Union streamed along every street and decorated the buildings at every turn. Nor did the people of this goodly city confine their evidences of appreciation for the services of our brave men to smiles, hurrahs and the waving of banners. Our men were taken to the houses of the citizens, and feasted and favored with much needed and more tangible rewards. After their long and wearisome march, our gallant men had at length reached a haven of rest, where the atmosphere they breathed was entirely untainted with the fetid breath of treason. Louisville is among the most loyal of loyal cities, and by her trueness and devotion to the cause of the Union, has aided much in keeping the war vamp back from the Ohio River. Her Press, teeming with the holiest and most inspiring sentiments of justice and patriotism, has found its way to every village and hamlet, and, like a beacon of encouragement that has never flickered or wavered, has done much to keep the fires of devotion to our country burning in the breasts of the people of the Border States. Her officers and her citizens have liberally and cheerfully contributed to the relief of our trying emergencies, and the donations of her ladies have found their way to every battle-field and every hospital where our armies have been in the Southwest. Her stalwart sons, too, have gone out to do battle for their country, and spilled their blood in defence of our cause. It was a proud day for the soldiers of Gen. BUELL, as they walked erect, with their sun-burnt features, worn-out uniforms and tattered flags, through the streets of the noble city they had come to defend. The confidence our entrance into the city inspired, gleamed upon every countenance. Our dense, compact and well-drilled columns, bearing honored scars and captured trophies from Shiloh, and other fields of the Southwest were looked upon as invincible. When our advance got within striking distance of the city, all alarms of the enemy vanished. The women and children who had crossed the river into Indiana, when the city was threatened by BRAGG, returned; business was resumed, and the people, relieved of the terrible agonies which a maddened and powerful enemy in close proximity had created, rejoiced as though they had escaped a fearful fate. As we neared the city, refreshments from friends and acquaintances met us, and when we entered the thoroughfares and streets, a delirium of joy prevailed among the citizens. It was especially a proud day for the gallant ROUSSEAU. A little over a year ago he was organising a regiment at Camp Jo. Holt, on the Indiana side of the river. He brought his gallant band to the Kentucky side to receive a banner that was presented to them, and a great city was made by the Secessionists that the "neutrality" of Kentucky had been violated, and that armed men had invaded the State and polluted her soil! Now, Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, victorious from the battle-fields of one of the most trying campaigns in the annals of war, returns to his native city at the head of his magnificent division of the Army of the West, to receive the admiring homage of his fellow-citizens. He had a review through the principal streets this afternoon of his troops, which was witnessed by thousands of his former friends and companions. Had the enemy appeared before Louisville before the arrival of our army, it was the determination of the citizens and the military here to defend the place to the last extremity; and in case of their inability to hold out against the foe, to make of the city another Moscow, before it should fall into the hands of the rebels. This determination was no empty passion of the hour, but the stern resolve of men and patriots, ready to assert, face their all upon the altars of their country. Well might they welcome us to their city as deliverers. Their alarms were not causeless. BRAGG and SMITH were at Frankfort, Bardstown and Shelbyville, with immense armies and a powerful array of artillery. Shelbyville is but thirty miles off, and there are excellent roads leading from each of the other points directly into the heart of the city. To resist them there was not here half the number of troops the rebels had, and those which were here were, for the most part, of the new levies. There was great cause for fear that the combined forces of the rebels might be hurled suddenly upon the city, to rob the commissary stores, plunder the city, and take the Government property, of which there are large quantities stored here.

Before the arrival of this army, much had been done, however, in the way of defences. A semi-circle of rifle-pits, eight miles in length—beginning at the river above the city, and terminating at the river below the city—has been dug, and earthworks have been thrown up. These rifle-pits completely surround the city on the southwest, crossing and protecting all the roads and avenues of approach to the city on the south side of the Ohio River. In this work the citizens, without distinction to position or avocation, gave assistance, and worked with a will and with alacrity.

Beyond these rifle-pits, further to the south, there is another and shorter intrenchment, extending from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the old turnpike, which enter the city almost parallel. One pontoon bridge, for the purpose of facilitating transportation, has been constructed across the Ohio at this point, and another is in process of construction two miles from the city. In all these labors the citizens gave assistance. Our soldiers are to be paid off here, their pay being five months behind. They are also to receive new equipments entire. Ambulances, wagons, horses, overcoats, tents and new uniforms are to be furnished. They are, indeed, much needed, particularly the articles of clothing. Many of our officers and men wear the same clothes they had last Winter and Spring. Major GARNER, of the Ninth Kentucky, wears a coat that has a bullet hole in the sleeve, and two others in the skirts, which were made at the battle of Shiloh. Our men receive the just homage of all. This morning some hale and hearty young men were giving vent to their admiration in vociferous shouts as our men passed. One of our boys said to them, "All right, men, we are glad you like us, but why don't you fall into the ranks?" This was a stunner. The march of this army from Battle Creek to this point has been most arduous and trying, yet our men have borne up under it with the utmost cheerfulness. Their sufferings have been intolerable, and only known to those who have witnessed them. An editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of this date, however merited the rebuke may be, as regards new levies and epaulieted loafers about hotels, can in no sort of justice be applied to the officers and soldiers of this army. The editorial says that, "throughout all portions of the country, where this war is raging, a general complaint has been that the movements of our troops are strangely slow in comparison with those of the rebels, even when the greatest celerity has been required, and when everything seemed to depend upon it." The editorial accounts for this want of "celerity" in the fact that our troops are "so well fed and so well clothed" that they are incumbered with useless articles which the rebels do not possess, and hence we cannot travel so fast as they. It adds, "Our wagons outnumber theirs five fold, our officers carry four or five times as much baggage as theirs, each one of them deeming it important that he should have a trunk full of fine clothes and other adornments and luxuries of a gentleman; and our common soldiers, as a general or very extensive rule, would talk of throwing down their arms, if not permitted to incumber themselves with three times the weight deemed necessary to the Confederate privates. The natural consequence is that our armies never overtake the rebel armies, even in cases where, if they could do so, decisive and glorious victories might, very certainly be won." The insinuations contained in this extract, so far as this army is concerned, are wholly unjust. As regards being "well fed," throughout the Summer and thus far into the Autumn, this army has been on half and even quarter rations, living much of the time on dry crackers and half-cooked bacon, and drinking often pond-water from the road-side. As to being well clothed, and the officers wearing "fine clothes," a number of our troops are almost barefooted and some, of them entirely so. Most of our officers wear the same clothes they wore in the last campaign, and do not have with them a change of suit. The last four hundred miles of our march has been made entirely without tents, our officers and men sleeping, what little time they have had to sleep, on the ground, in the open air, with but a solitary blanket. This, too, has all been done with cheerfulness and good-will. The wagons that accompany this army now are barely sufficient for hospital and ammunition purposes. On the rough fare we have had, forced marches have been made of from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. So, it will be seen, that we are silent of the unlooked-for insinuations of the extract.

Gen. BUELL'S headquarters are at Louisville. We will remain here but a short time, when we will be again in chase of the rebels. We are now camped in an oak grove, close to the city. The day is dark and rainy. I write you this on a board across my lap, protected by a ragged tent-cloth called a "fly," stretched at the foot of a white-oak tree. Gen. CRITTENDEN has just passed into the wood, close to my right; Gen. ROUSSEAU is in another wood, close by; Gen. BEATTY sits at the foot of the tree, wrapped in his gum coat, taking the rain like a philosopher; Cols. GRIDER, HAWKINS, HOBSON, HOLLINGSWORTH, FIFE, PRICE and others are all in sight, sharing the toils of their devoted men.

But little that is reliable can be learned concerning the movements of the enemy. They are publishing papers at Lexington and at Frankfort, thus prostituting the offices of the Lexington *Observer* and *Reporter*, and the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, to the basest of purposes. There are many refugees in the city, driven from the localities of their residences by the rebels. To-day, it is said the rebels are at Shelbyville, thirty miles from Louisville. It is also believed that they have, since our departure, gone to Southern Kentucky, with designs upon the Green River country, and upon Tennessee and Nashville. If they succeed in this, an immense amount of Government property will fall into their hands. They have possession, already, of over half the State, and are pillaging, foraging and conscripting at a fearful rate. It will be some time before communication with the Green River country can be resumed. The locks and dams on Green River are destroyed; the Salt River railroad bridge is again burned; the railroad bridge across Bacon Creek is burned, and the Green River bridge is destroyed, while the road has been torn up in several places. Since commencing this letter, information has been received that our men are to prepare five days' rations, and be ready for an early march in the morning. Camp-fires are burning, and cooking is busily going on throughout the camp. Whither we go must be reserved for another letter.

CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamboat *Metamora* left at noon to-day for Aiken's Landing, taking up about fifty rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisoners. She is to wait for them.

The rear buildings from the Hygeia Hotel are being demolished, which does not interfere with the main buildings of the hotel.

Occasional alarms are raised at Suffolk, but no attack is expected at present.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MR. BARNUM does not fail to reappear in an intensely interesting announcement of the wonders of his palace of enterprise. Read his advertisement.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Sneers of the London Press at Garibaldi.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, via Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 26th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McCLELLAN'S victory over LEE was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market.

The *Times* of the 25th, in an editorial, says: "After recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see GARIBALDI crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the *sub jugation of a nation struggling to be free.*"

The *Morning Post* remarks that, to be consistent, GARIBALDI should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove Gen. POPE'S incompetency from his reports.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the week, were only 16,000 bales. The market was irregular, and nominally 1d. lower. Sales of Friday 4,000 bales, the market closing firmer and ⅛d.@⅛d. higher, on the advices from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS inactive.

Consols closed, on Friday, at 93⅛@93⅜, for money.

AN OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception in Frederick on His Return to Washington.

Two Brief Speeches Made by Him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent, dated

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied to-day by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this place.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4½, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. MCClernand, Col. L. S. Marther, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff; Capt. W. Rives, Aid to McClellan; Capt. Derrickson, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. P. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at Mrs. RAMSEY'S house, to see Gen. HARTSUFF, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody; but as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First-street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where hundreds were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most excited and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart to those who may have done otherwise. May our children and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by WASHINGTON and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the train moved off. Once again he appeared, waving his hat, and continued doing so until the train was lost in the distance.

"Three cheers for the hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of Mrs. RAMSEY'S house, and the reception which our President received here shows that that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed the whole of Maryland.

STATEN ISLAND BENEVOLENCE.—On the evening of the 22inst. a concert was given at the Hotel St. Julien, on Staten Island, under the management of the patriotic women of that patriotic locality. Miss KELLOGG, the most charming of our American born *prima donnas*, very kindly proffered her services and rendered in her most artistic manner the Bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers," and the Polacca from "Puritani," responding to an encore by the always beautiful "Last Rose of Summer." Two of Boston's popular Bards, Messrs. FARMER and MC. CLOSKY, Misses MORRIS, Mr. GARRETT and Major ANDRE, added their mite, more to the enjoyment of the evening, and succeeded in making the concert most delightful and successful.

AID FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Loyal Brigade of Gen. Boswell of Alabama to be Aided—The Needs of the Loyalists of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held at Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of aiding the loyalists of the South in their efforts to struggle against the rebellion. On the platform were PARKE GODWIN, E. H. SHANNON, Gen. W. K. STRONG, of this city, and others.

Gen. STRONG commenced the exercises by announcing that they had assembled for the purpose of hearing a statement concerning the condition of loyalists in the South from a gentleman lately returned from that locality. For the purpose of organizing the meeting, he nominated as Chairman R. N. HAVENS, Esq., who was chosen to preside.

Mr. HAVENS, on assuming the chair, took occasion to compliment Gen. STRONG for his services in the Union cause. He also announced that addresses might be expected from Col. E. H. SHANNON of this city, Mr. CARTER of East Tennessee, and finally from Col. HAMILTON of Texas. (Applause.)

Col. SHANNON was then introduced as the representative of Gen. BOSWELL of Mississippi, and proceeded to detail his knowledge of the loyalists of Mississippi and Alabama. He alluded to the known liberality of New-York and its earnestness in all efforts to restore the power of the Government. He depicted the persecutions of Southern loyalists, driven from their homes and hunted down by the rebel foe, because of their adherence to their allegiance. General BOSWELL, who was trying to raise the loyal brigade, had been a resident of Corinth for twenty-three years—in a locality contiguous to Northern Alabama and to Tennessee. General BOSWELL had always remained firm in his support of the Constitution. [Applause.] He was set upon and taken prisoner. He had succeeded in obtaining information of the operations of the rebels, with the design of imparting the knowledge to the Federal Government. He was imprisoned in Memphis three weeks, but was released under the writ of Habeas Corpus. He made an attempt to escape to the Union lines, but was captured, and his money and horse confiscated. He was at Fort Henry previous to its capture, and, after obtaining a full description of the interior of the fort, made his way to Paducah, where he met Gen. SMITH and Gen. LEW. WALLACE, and imparted to them the information which led to the capture of Fort Henry. [Applause.] Gen. BOSWELL had been engaged in taking care of the interests of Ohio and Kentucky, and at Cincinnati he met Gen. WALLACE, who then admitted the signal service which he had rendered. Gen. WALLACE said he should never forget "those butternut breeches," which Gen. BOSWELL wore when he arrived at Paducah. Gen. BOSWELL had obtained permission to raise a loyal brigade in Mississippi and Alabama, and, at his request, the speaker went out with him to aid in the work. The loyalists of the States named were good and true, for they had firmly maintained their integrity during all their persecutions. But they needed aid to carry out their intentions. Some of them had, like Col. HAMILTON, been driven from their homes, and been deprived of their property. There were now four hundred of them in Corinth awaiting what they should do. The Generals of the Union army said they should go into the organizations already there, and were unwilling that they should form into new and separate bodies. They felt that they were entitled to be known by their local designation, and that they were better able to work in that manner. Surely they were entitled to that boon. [Applause.] Gen. BOSWELL had told the Secessionists that, if they had any grievance, he was willing to go to Washington with the flag in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and he was sure that the remedy would be forthcoming. [Applause.] Mr. SHANNON said he was on his way to Washington to lay before the Government the condition of these suffering loyalists, and the endeavor to obtain relief. He read a letter from Gen. BOSWELL representing the condition of affairs, the sincerity of the Southern loyalists, their admiration and love of the President. [Applause.] As to the proclamation of emancipation, from the conversation he had with the people of Mississippi and Alabama, he felt convinced that the President should use the best means to put down the rebellion. [Applause.] They were in favor of the proclamation. [Applause.] They believed that the Union should be saved in preference to Slavery. [Applause.] He knew that the people would have spoken more plainly if they had not been kept down. [Applause.] Gen. MCCULLOCH, [applause,] when in Tuscambia, saw some of these people, and heard them tell what they wished to do. But, then they did not speak as plainly as they would had they been assured that the Government would retain possession of that locality. Gen. BOSWELL felt certain that if he were allowed to extend his jurisdiction he could obtain at least five thousand Union recruits in Northern Alabama.

Rev. Mr. CARTER, of East Tennessee, was next introduced by the Chairman, who said that he had been driven from his home fifteen months since. Mr. CARTER had been to Cumberland Gap, and could tell them something about that.

Mr. CARTER said that his section of Tennessee had been rendered more beautiful by its loyalty to the Union. [Applause.] Though his State had proven treasonable, he claimed to be one of them, and that he had no connection with rebellion. [Applause.] He had seen the flag of his country torn down. He had seen the rebel flag waving, but he had fleated many times since rather than eat under its folds. [Great applause.] He lived in a town in East Tennessee, where the flag of the Union floated in November, 1861—the last place where it floated in East Tennessee. He lived in a town which was to-day more loyal than the City of New-York. [Applause.] He was proud that that town bore his own name. [Applause.] He claimed that the papers of New-York, which tried to represent that we had no freedom of speech in New-York, told the truth. [Applause.] He could realise the value of free speech, and believed he enjoyed it here. [Applause.] He had voted for JOHN BELL, but would now gladly vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because JOHN BELL was a traitor, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not. [Great applause.] He had never been a politician, and hoped he never should. [Laughter and applause.] If the Swedenborgian doctrine was true, the politicians, and especially the politicians of New-York, would have a sad time of it in the future. [Great laughter and applause.] For himself, he was a slaveholder, and it was nobody's business. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He believed that, as JACKSON said, Slavery was made the pretext to overthrow the Government.

A VOICE—Down she goes. [Hisses.]

The VOICE—Slavery, not the Union. [Applause.]

He would say here as he had said elsewhere, that if, in order to save the Union, Slavery should die—then LET IT PERISH. [Great applause.]

VOICE—The time has come.

Mr. CARTER—I leave that for the authorities to decide. Better that all perish, than that the Flag of the Union should cease to float from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Great applause.] Did they suppose that though he was a slaveholder he did not love his country better than his negroes? Could he not give his negroes if that mother could give her son? He would rather give them all than to be kept for fifteen months without a wife's smile or a child's caresses. [Sensation.] But he would give a lifetime of sacrifice rather than bow to treason. [Applause.] He believed that the cause of the rebellion was the lust for political ambition. The men at the bottom of it were thieves, gamblers, drunkards and murderers.

A VOICE—"Give it to 'em." [Laughter.]

Mr. CARTER—I know no good could come of it, for it was devilish. Men thirsted for my blood because I was loyal to my country. [Applause.] He thought that any man who could endure to live under that arch-traitor JAMES BUCHANAN, could afford to live under honest ABE LINCOLN. [Applause.] Look at the leaders of the rebellion: MASON, a drunkard; BENJAMIN, a gambler; WIGFALL, a murderer.

VOICE—FLOYD—Yankee.

Mr. CARTER—I see you know them. There is no use of my naming them. [Applause.] These men saw that the aristocracy were to rule no longer, and that the Democracy were about to take the power. During years they had seen the Republicans lying like Lazarus at the rich man's gate, seeking the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. [Laughter.] They could not brook to see Lazarus sitting at the public table and faring sumptuously every day. [Great laughter;] and above all, they could not brook to see Father Abraham at the head of the table. [Great laughter.] What made so many traitors? The greed for office. How could they conciliate these traitors? Give them office. Make them the Mayors of your cities.

VOICES—"Woop, Woop." "We don't see it."

Out of the 32,000 voters in East Tennessee 8,000 were in the armies of the Union. Had New-York done as well as that? Why was East Tennessee loyal? It was because men like JOHNSON, MAYNARD, NELSON, and others dared to have free speech at the point of the bayonet. [Applause.] He had spoken in East Tennessee with ten hundred Union men armed in the audience. [Applause.] He could raise a regiment in his county to-day, because the people had suffered under the grinding tyranny. He had besought the Government for fifteen months to relieve those men, but help seemed further off than ever. He would say it, though he should be put in prison for it, that we had too many political Generals. While he was at Cumberland Gap, eight hundred unarmed men had come from the railroad to the Gap, and he had in vain endeavored to convince the General that it was safe for armed men to go to the railroad to help break the backbone of the rebellion.

VOICES—Name, name.

Mr. CARTER declined giving the name, saying the General was a personal friend, and, in conclusion, said that if President LINCOLN would, by the providence of God, succeed in bringing our country safe out of the crisis, he would join in pronouncing him the second Father of his Country.

Rev. Mr. FOX moved a vote of thanks, which was carried, with three cheers, and after the Chairman had read an apologetic note from Mr. HAMILTON, the meeting adjourned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Conflagration in Fulton, N. Y.—Twelve Lost, $250,000.

FULTON, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A terribly destructive fire occurred here this morning.

At 3½ o'clock the alarm was given, and the fire was found to have originated in the large flouring mill of KERTON & JOHNSON, directly south of and adjoining the lower river bridge, and on the west side of the canal.

In an incredibly short space of time, assisted by a light, though favoring wind, the flames swept across the bridge, attacking the mill of BARNS & Co., aiding the bridge in their way, and entirely consuming the large storehouse and the frame-work of W. S. WILSON, which were between the mill where the fire originated and the canal.

The flames in their progress northwardly, after consuming the mill of BARNS & Co.; the extensive furniture and machine-shop of DURFEE, CUMMINS & SUTER; the Telegraph Mills of SEYMOUR & DURFEE; the woolen factory and woolen machine works of A. J. THAYER; the furniture and machine-shop owned by J. W. KNOX, and occupied by W. B. BURNS; the large custom mill of Messrs. GARDNER & BENEDICT; the large building owned by E. FOX, and occupied by J. L. GOODSELL as a woolen factory, by A. E. WARD, millwright, and by M. E. LAMBS as a peach, blind and door factory; the building owned by WM. BOOTHROYD and occupied by Mr. CURRAN as a planing mill; the wooden-ware factory occupied by E. P. ADAMS; a carpenter-shop and a dwelling-house, owned by WM. WARNER, the latter occupied by two families, were quickly and entirely destroyed.

All the force-pumps on which the place has heretofore depended for a supply of water when fires were raging were located in the several mills, and were of course soon rendered useless.

The entire loss is estimated at $250,000, while the insurance will hardly reach half that amount.

The bridge across the Oswego River was also on fire, and before the destroying element could be checked, three spans of it—about 120 feet—were destroyed.

The Hydraulic Canal Bridge was also burned.

The canal boat *Owego*, lying in the Hydraulic Canal, adjoining the building of BARNS & Co., was burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss.

[Advertisement.]

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